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U.S. to Pressure Citizens if They Won't Quit Libya

WASHINGTON — American oil executives were told Friday that the Reagan administration is prepared to use legal sanctions if necessary to force U.S. citizens to leave Libya.

Representatives of several U.S. oil industry firms met with State Department officials in Washington. Afterward, Alan Romberg, deputy State Department spokesman, said that the oil executives had indicated "they would be cooperative with what the president is trying to do... that they understood the president's intention and desire."

Mr. Romberg did not say the companies will pull their employees out of Libya, but said he was unaware of any company refusing to do so. He said the executives did express concern about the safety of their employees and the need to withdraw them in an orderly and measured manner.



Erich Honecker, right, greets Helmut Schmidt at Schönefeld airport near Berlin.

Schmidt, Honecker Meet in East Germany

BIESENTHAL, East Germany — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party chief, met in a hunting lodge Friday for the first full-scale talks between leaders of their countries in more than a decade.

The conversations, to involve five meetings in three days, are expected to produce little in the way of concrete developments. West German officials hoped, however, that the talks at Biesenthal, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of Berlin, would improve the climate between the two countries.

Peruvian Is Chosen UN Secretary-General

Assembly Expected to Back Vote on Pérez de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru was unanimously chosen by the Security Council Friday to be the next secretary-general of the United Nations, ending more than six weeks of deadlock.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, 61, a diplomat and former deputy to incumbent Kurt Waldheim, will begin a five-year term Jan. 1. He will be the first UN secretary-general from Latin America if he gets a majority vote in the 157-nation General Assembly — which seems certain in the next few days.

The Ugandan delegate, Olara Otunnu, president of the 15-nation Security Council, announced the council's choice after an hour-long closed-door meeting to vote on seven candidates.

Mr. Waldheim had sought an unprecedented third term in the job, but was vetoed by China in 16 ballots. The United States had opposed Salim A. Salim, 59, of Tanzania in 16 rounds of voting. First Mr. Waldheim, then Mr. Salim withdrew from the race. Then other new candidates entered the balloting.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was the only one of the seven candidates who was not vetoed, officials said. In the balloting, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar received 10 votes, officials said. Afterward, the council made the nomination unanimous in a resolution to be sent to the General Assembly.

One elected member had voted against Mr. Pérez de Cuellar and there were four abstentions. Losers in the balloting Friday were Iranian-born Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, former UN high commissioner for refugees, former President Carlos Julio Arrese of Ecuador, Santiago Quintero-Cabrero of Colombia, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina, Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath S. Rampal of Guyana and Rafael Salas of the Philippines.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was not in New York to press his candidacy. He was reported to be at his home in Lima. His victory broke the longest deadlock in UN history over the choice of a secretary-general.

Two candidates, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca of Panama and Radha Krishna Ramphal, chief delegate of Mauritius, withdrew after private consultations among the Security Council members determined that both would face vetoes.

The Peruvian diplomat has been serving as Mr. Waldheim's special emissary on Afghanistan, and has been one of the United Nations' top diplomatic troubleshooters for the past six years.

A year after the Cyprus war, in October, 1975, Mr. Waldheim appointed the Peruvian as his special representative in Nicosia. His task was to act as a mediator in the talks on a political solution between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar did much to clarify the positions of the two factions.

Two years ago, Mr. Waldheim gave him a similar assignment to negotiate a settlement in Afghanistan and assigned him the rank of a deputy secretary-general.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar will become the fifth secretary-general of the world organization. The first was Trygve Lie of Norway, who was followed by Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden, U Thant of Burma and Mr. Waldheim.



Javier Pérez de Cuellar

Cubans Push for Full U.S. Talks After Secret Meeting With Haig

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON — Cuban diplomats have begun pushing through private channels for full-scale negotiations between the United States and Cuba to defuse what they call a "very dangerous situation" that could lead to a "military confrontation in Central America" between the two nations.

The Reagan administration's response to this latest thrust in the verbal war games that have come to dominate the troubled Caribbean was a quick "no."

Cuba's approach is taking place in the wake of one genuinely new development: a secret meeting in Mexico City about two weeks ago between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Cuban Vice President Rafael Rodríguez. It was believed to be the highest-level meeting between Cuba and the United States since the two broke relations in 1961.

The Washington Post has confirmed a report, first carried in a Mexico City newspaper but never officially acknowledged by either country, that Mr. Haig and Mr. Rodríguez met Nov. 23. The session was characterized by an informal source as a wide-ranging discussion. But the source emphasized that it was not a prelude to negotiations between the United States and Cuba, and that no further meetings are planned between high-level officials of the two countries.

What took place at the meeting is not certain. Nor is it clear why the meeting was held at all, given Mr. Haig's frequent warnings about Cuban military aid to rebel forces. Mexico has been anxious to serve as an intermediary between the United States and Cuba, however, and the United States has been anxious to convince the Mexicans that Washington sincerely wants to improve its relations in the Americas in general and with Mexico in particular.

In recent days, Cuban diplomats attached to the Cuban Interest Section in Washington have begun contacting journalists to spread the word that Cuba is seeking broad negotiations with the United States. At various times, Havana authorities have sought similar negotiations with Washington, but for the most part, this year they had not pressed the matter until the last few days.

"Cuba fears that the United States and Cuba are facing the possibility of a military confrontation in Central America," a Cuban envoy told a Washington Post reporter in a meeting arranged at the Cuban request.

Doubts Raised in U.S. On 2d Neutron Shell

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — Scientists at the Lawrence Livermore nuclear weapons laboratory in California have designed yet another neutron weapon that could turn into the most controversial so far, an artillery shell for the relatively commonplace 155-mm gun. But the Pentagon is having second thoughts about producing it, according to informed sources.

The shell is a small, roughly six inches in diameter and three feet long, that for several years it was considered doubtful that scientists could make it into a neutron device, meaning into a very low-yield hydrogen bomb whose radiation output travels farther than its blast and heat effects.

Two other neutron weapons are already in production, the Lance missile warhead and an eight-inch artillery shell that is about one-third larger in size than the 155-mm gun. These have already created enormous controversy in Europe; critics fear lower-yield nuclear weapons would make it easier for governments to start nuclear wars. There are far more 155-mm guns in Europe in the hands of U.S. and NATO troops than eight-inch howitzers and Lance missiles.

The new shells would be costly, nearly \$1 million apiece, according to congressional sources. And because of their relatively short range — up to 18 miles (28.8 kilometers) with a rocket booster — they would plainly be intended for use on West European soil.

The Reagan administration last March told the Department of Energy to move ahead with production of the 155-mm shell, but officials said Thursday a new Pentagon study has been ordered as to whether the Army needs a second neutron artillery shell, given the controversy in Europe.

During a recent series of interviews with NATO officials in Bonn, London, Rome and The Hague, the point was regularly made that any new discussion of controversial neutron weapons for Europe could endanger the politically fragile alliance decision to put new U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

Long Delay Possible Because of the controversy over the neutron Lance and eight-inch artillery shells, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ordered that they be stockpiled in the United States and deployed to Europe only after consultations with the allies.



Liza Alexeyeva after learning Friday she would get a visa.

Officials Tell Alexeyeva She Will Get Her Visa Monday

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet emigration officials told Andrei D. Sakharov's daughter-in-law Friday that she would receive an emigration visa Monday to go to the United States and that she would be allowed to see the Nobel peace laureate and his wife.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that two American diplomats met with Liza Alexeyeva to discuss emigration formalities. On Friday night, Miss Alexeyeva boarded a train for Gorki, the Volga River city 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow to which Mr. Sakharov was exiled 23 months ago.

She said that she received a telegram Friday from Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, which said, "We are happy beyond words. We are well. We are getting better together." Miss Alexeyeva said the telegram included a pre-arranged code that authenticated it as coming from Dr. Sakharov.

Speaking outside OVIR, the government visa agency, Miss Alexeyeva said that officials told her that Mr. Sakharov had recovered sufficiently for her to visit him. He and his wife had been on a hunger strike since Nov. 22 to pressure the Soviet government into letting Miss Alexeyeva join Mrs. Bonner's son, Alexei Semyonov, in the United States.

Scholar Sees Double Standard in U.S. Views of Repression by China

By Fox Butterfield

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — In the past two weeks, Americans followed with dismay the latest chapter in the plight of Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, the Russian dissidents who were conducting a hunger strike to protest Soviet authorities' refusal to allow their daughter-in-law to emigrate.

In the United States, persecution of Soviet dissidents frequently becomes front-page news. The Gulag Archipelago, the Soviet system of forced labor camps, has become synonymous with the moral horrors of totalitarianism. Dissidents such as the Sakharovs, Alexander Solzhenitsyn or Anatoli B. Shcharansky have at various times become precariously household names, and

NEWS ANALYSIS

U.S. groups often agitate on their behalf, sometimes successfully. There has been no similar reaction to the widespread political persecution of intellectuals in China. Probably no more than a handful of Americans know the name of Liao She, one of China's most popular writers, who was drowned in the late 1960s by Red Guards in a Peking lake. He was the author of a poignant novel, "Rickshaw Boy," about the tragic life of a rickshaw puller in pre-1949 China.

There have been no outcries about recent attacks in the Chinese press on a prominent writer, Bai Hua, who wrote a movie that questions how successful the Communists have been. Bai Hua has been forced to make a self-criticism and his fate is unclear.



# NATO Allies Caution European Neutralists

BRUSSELS — The NATO governments Friday warned Western Europe's growing peace movement that one-sided nuclear disarmament would give Moscow a huge military advantage.

## Polks Show Confidence in U.S. Drops

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Public opinion in Western Europe is increasingly skeptical about U.S. ability to deal responsibly with world problems, including nuclear issues, according to polls in NATO countries in October.

While France's Socialist government joined the general endorsement, it abstained from a separate statement backing the U.S. negotiating position in the talks on medium-range missiles, which started Nov. 30 in Geneva.

## U.S. Double Standard Seen on Repression

(Continued from Page 1)  
Chinese intellectuals persecuted since the Communist triumph in 1949, but there are some indications. A knowledgeable Chinese editor told Mrs. Goldman, who is also an associate of the Center for East Asian Research at Harvard, that 400,000 to 700,000 intellectuals were arrested during the anti-rightist movement alone in 1957-58.



Rescue workers at train collision north of London that claimed four lives.

## 4 Die in Train Crash in U.K. Blizzard

LONDON — At least four persons died and 15 were injured in a train crash in a snowstorm north of London on Friday, and British shivers in sub-zero weather that shut down airports and blocked roads.

## Malta Voters Facing Alliance Issue

By Joe Scicluna  
VALLETTA, Malta — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, who in 10 years has transformed this once British-ruled Mediterranean island into a Socialist, nonaligned state, faces a strong opposition challenge in Saturday's general election.

## Union Seeks Vote on Key Polish Issues

WARSAW — Solidarity leaders called Friday for a national referendum to determine whether Poles supported the union or the Communist government in a series of major disputes.

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Advertisement for Y perfume by Yves Saint Laurent. The image shows a bottle of Y perfume and its packaging. Text includes 'Y', 'Parfums YVES SAINT LAURENT', and 'Parfums YVES SAINT LAURENT'.

Advertisement for P.O.P. (Portuguese Oyster Powder) by Laboratories I.T.C. Text includes 'BODY FITNESS AND BETTER HEALTH WITH PORTUGUESE OYSTER POWDER', 'Feel young again with P.O.P.', and 'LABORATORIES I.T.C., 117 Avenue Emile-Zola, 75015 PARIS, France.'

Advertisement for GOLF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE. Text includes 'GOLF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE', 'Range Rover service is provided and all arrangements made to eight golf courses from GENEVA.', and 'Tel.: (022) 43.17.71.'

Advertisement for HARRY'S N.Y. BAR. Text includes 'HARRY'S N.Y. BAR', '5 Rue Daumesnil, PARIS', and 'Just tell the taxi driver "tank too doe noo" or Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich.'

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WARSAW — Solidarity leaders called Friday for a national referendum to determine whether Poles supported the union or the Communist government in a series of major disputes.

Members of the union federation's parliamentary-style national commission, meeting in Odsnak, demanded the referendum during a debate on how the union should respond to mounting pressure from the authorities.

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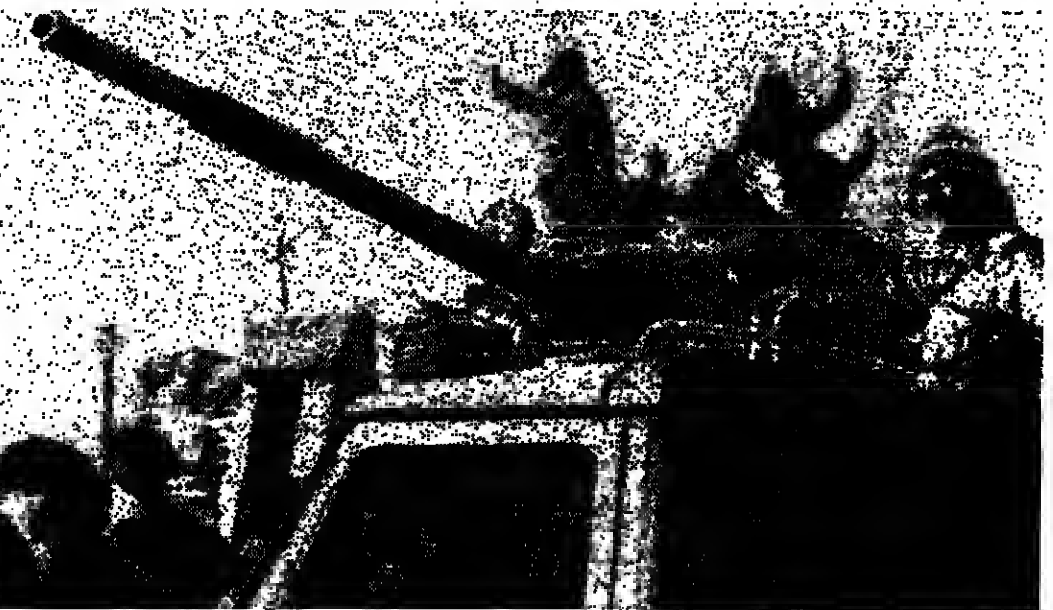
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President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, right, welcoming troops returning from the Iran war front.

square miles of Iranian territory to back its demands for recognition by Iran of its claims to full sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab, the waterway that separates the two countries at the head of the Gulf.

President Hussein said in a speech last month that Iraq possessed more tanks and other heavy weapons than it did when the fighting started. He also declared that Iraq was capable of putting two million men under arms.

Iran Army Confident  
But Iranian military communications distributed by the official news agency in recent days have been filled with confidence. The agency quoted Premier Mir Hossein Musavi as predicting that Iranian troops would soon move the war to Iraqi territory.

Another factor that appeared to be aiding the Iraqis was the reported recruitment of a new Iranian fighting force and the arrival of fresh supplies of arms. The Iraqis have charged that these supplies have come from Israel.

In addition, the Iraqi government was said to be running short of funds to finance the war.

According to reports in the press here Wednesday, Iraq is seeking additional loans from other Arab oil-producing countries. Kuwait has reportedly agreed to provide Baghdad with a third loan of \$2 billion, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates were said to have lent Baghdad a similar sum.



# Senate Passes \$4-Billion Cut, Sends Stoppag Bill to Reagan

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate voted Friday to give President Reagan \$4 billion in new spending cuts and sent him a bill to keep the government funded, ending a lengthy budget fight between Congress and the White House.

The stopgap funding bill was pushed through the House on Thursday, 218 to 197, by a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats. The Senate approved the bill on a 60-35 vote — and again on a 60-35 recorded vote demanded by the Democrats.

The Senate rejected a series of Democratic amendments Thursday night and Friday morning before accepting the House version, which funds most government agencies until March 31. Mr. Reagan has said he would sign the bill.

The action averted another standoff between Mr. Reagan and Congress such as the one last month that prompted the president to veto an emergency spending bill and forced a partial shutdown of the government. The Senate vote also allows Congress to leave no schedule for its Christmas vacation.

Mr. Reagan vetoed the last bill that Congress produced because it cut less than half the amount he wanted. The new bill, while still cutting less than half what Mr. Reagan asked for on Sept. 24, is expected to be signed before Tuesday, when the last emergency funding resolution expires.

# U.S. Budget Aides Find Usual Deals Don't Go

**WASHINGTON** — As President Reagan held a series of meetings with his Cabinet secretaries during the week to hammer out the unresolved issues in the 1983 budget, he was dealing with a long-term agenda than any president has faced in recent years.

Career officials in the Office of Management and Budget said this first Reagan budget has become so controversial — especially in the domestic area — that they have been unable or unwilling to cut their usual deals with the departments on smaller issues while leaving only the large ones for the president and the secretary.

That is because so much money has already been taken from domestic programs that further cuts amount to policy decisions instead of the simple funding-level questions that can often be worked out in the old-boy network of budget division directors and their counterparts in the agencies.

While the budget process is generally on schedule, the number of unresolved issues means that much of the work on budget documents and backup papers that normally would be done by this time of year has not been completed.

**80 or 90 Issues to Go**

"By now, we would usually be down to the eight or nine really tough issues (for a department) that would have to be decided by the secretary, the director and maybe the president, and we would have disposed of 90 other issues," a division chief said. "There are still 80 or 90 issues on the table. I think it's because nobody here (on the budget office's policy side) is willing to be reasonable."

Many of those issues were resolved in meetings during the week — or will be in meetings next week — between the secretary and Budget Review Board, which consists of budget director David A. Stockman, presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d and chief of staff James A. Baker 3d. But many issues will have to be taken in the president.

"However," another budget official cautioned, "that doesn't mean we're all that far behind, because these guys decide things in a hurry once they get to it. I don't know of any real molasses in the system."

Mr. Stockman's problems in

The Senate began consideration of the House-passed measure late Thursday, defeating in rapid succession Democratic attempts to add money for unemployment insurance, Head Start preschool program, job training, and maternal and child health care.

The bill, drafted by congressional Republicans and administration officials and endorsed by Mr. Reagan, includes a raise of at least 4.8 percent for top government officials. The bill is necessary, the cause Congress has not completed work on most of the regular appropriations bills that fund the government.

**House Passes Aid Bill**

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — The House, with administration backing, beat back a move by conservatives Friday to make a major cut in funds for the foreign aid program. The action came just before the body passed the \$11-billion foreign aid appropriations bill 199 to 166 and sent it to the Senate.

The attempt to cut the measure was aimed at the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association, which makes interest-free, long-term loans to developing nations. On Wednesday, the House passed 222 to 184 a separate foreign-aid authorization measure that did not include money for international development bank programs.

As it reached the House, the foreign aid appropriations bill for the current fiscal year provided \$850 million for the IDA, but Republican Rep. Mickey Edwards of Oklahoma, particularly criticizing IDA aid to India, proposed a \$330-million cut in the figure.

Republican Jack Kemp of New York offered a substitute amendment, making a cut of \$125 million, that was approved 282 to 113.

Although the administration's foreign aid package emphasizes military assistance over economic aid, the White House opposed further cuts in the economic aid portion.

The irony of Mr. Reagan supporting foreign aid in the face of opposition by conservative supporters was noted by Republican Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, who said that the president has faced the "reality" of the world situation.

Rep. Kemp succeeded in modifying another amendment aimed at limiting IDA funds for India. "I don't think this body ought to do anything in that dangerous part of the world to start pushing India closer to the Soviet Union," he said.

His substitute plan called for the Treasury secretary to negotiate a reallocation of funds rather than setting a 15-percent limit for any one country. The House also rejected, by voice vote, a move to trim funds for the Export-Import Bank from \$4.4 billion to \$3.4 billion.

**Military Increase**

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Mr. Reagan's next military budget may be increased by \$6 billion to pay for two additional nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, Pentagon sources said Thursday.

The proposed increase for the 1983 fiscal year, which begins next Oct. 1, would raise the total proposed by Mr. Reagan to about \$250 billion. But Pentagon officials said that virtually one of the \$6 billion would actually go out of the Treasury in the 1983 fiscal year.

# Donovan, \$2,000 Payment Linked

**WASHINGTON** — Government sources say that a new FBI investigation of Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan is the result of an informant's allegation that Mr. Donovan was present when an official of his construction company made a \$2,000 payoff to a labor leader in 1977.

The White House confirmed Thursday that Mr. Donovan is facing an FBI inquiry of his business conduct before taking office. The allegations are separate from the ones Mr. Donovan successfully fought off last winter shortly after he was nominated to the Cabinet post.

Law enforcement sources said Mr. Donovan is under "preliminary investigation" after new allegations surfaced about his activities as executive vice president of a construction firm, Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, N.J.

At the White House, the administration expressed continued confidence in Mr. Donovan.

The New York Times Friday published a story identifying the informant as Mario Montuoro, once an official of the Blasters, Drillers and Miners Union. The Times based its account on interviews with Mr. Montuoro. He was not quoted directly, however; his remarks were paraphrased.

**Nurse Reported**

The official who allegedly received the payoff was identified by The Times and The Washington Post as Louis Sanzo, president of Laborers Local 29, also known as the blasters union.

Any payment by an employer to a union leader is a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under the 1978 Ethics in Government Law, the payoff was illegal.

**Hashish Seized off Cyprus**

**LARNACA, Cyprus** — Police on Friday announced the seizure of 5.5 tons of hashish aboard a freighter of Cypriot registry Thursday night as it was sailing past this south coast island port. Nine persons were arrested, police said. The ship was headed from Lebanon to an undisclosed European port.

# O'Neill Protests Issuing U.S. Visa To Rev. Paisley

**WASHINGTON** — House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has asked President Reagan to review a decision to issue a U.S. entry visa to the Rev. Ian Paisley, a Northern Ireland Protestant leader.

Mr. O'Neill said Thursday that he had discussed this with Mr. Reagan on Wednesday and said he expected the administration would consider the matter seriously.

The Massachusetts Democrat, together with Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts and Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, also wrote to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on Tuesday to express concern about reports that a visa had been issued to Mr. Paisley, an outspoken opponent of Irish unification.

In the letter, the three objected to the visa "in the light of the inflammatory appeals by Dr. Paisley in bigotry and religious hatred in Northern Ireland, his long-standing tactics of intimidation, oppression, and his thinly veiled exhortations to sectarian violence, especially in the period following the [November] Anglo-Irish summit."

**Belfast to Lift Car Ban**

**BELFAST (Reuters)** — Cars are to be allowed back into the center of Belfast beginning Monday after having been banned for seven years because of their possible use in bomb attacks. All vehicles are to be searched before entering the city center.



**HAITIANS HELD** — About 2,500 Haitians who have traveled by boat to the United States are now in detention at federal centers including the Krome Avenue camp in Miami, pictured above. Rear Adm. Ralph R. Hedges, commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Caribbean, said on Thursday that recent efforts to stop the flow of Haitians to Florida have been effective.

# Cured Meat Only a Minor Source Of Nitrite Exposure, Study Finds

**By Jane E. Brody**  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — An expert committee assessing the safety of nitrites and nitrates as food additives has reported that cured meats accounted for only a small proportion of human exposure to cancer-causing nitrosamines and the elimination of the additives from meats would probably not have a major impact on human health.

A far larger amount of nitrosamines may reach the average consumer through cigarette smoke, baked goods, vegetables, cosmetics, automobile interiors and drinking water, according to the committee chairman, Dr. Maelyn McCarty, a bacteriologist at The Rockefeller University in New York City.

Nonetheless, the committee, convened by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, urged at a news conference on Thursday that the use of nitrites and nitrates in meat products be reduced "to the extent that protection against botulism is not compromised."

The committee, in its 550-page report, also recommended that alternative curing agents be sought. A separate report, dealing with such alternatives, is due next spring.

Nitrites, and to a lesser extent nitrates, are used in products like ham, bacon, frankfurters and salami to help prevent the growth of deadly botulism spores. Nitrites also flavor the meat and give it a pink color. The safety of these additives, which have been used to preserve food for at least 2,000 years, has been challenged in recent decades after studies showed they could be converted to nitrosamines in the body.

Although the committee found that neither nitrites nor nitrates directly caused cancer in animals, nearly 200 types of nitrosamines are known carcinogens in animals and are therefore suspect as agents causing human cancer.

**Flavoring, Pink Color**

The committee, in its 550-page report, also recommended that alternative curing agents be sought. A separate report, dealing with such alternatives, is due next spring.

# Jerome Wurf, Union Leader Of Public Employees, Dies

**Los Angeles Times Service**

**WASHINGTON** — Jerome (Jerry) Wurf, 62, who headed the nation's largest public employees union and devoted nearly two decades to fighting City Hall on their behalf, died last Thursday.

Mr. Wurf was president of the

# OBITUARIES

million members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. He was known as one of the labor movement's more hot-tempered leaders, often in disputes with the late AFL-CIO president, George Meany, over such positions as U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Mr. Wurf opposed the Vietnam War from the beginning.

He had headed the union since 1964. As public employees began to feel more and more like targets of angry taxpayers, they turned their union into the fastest-growing one in the nation, becoming the AFL-CIO's second-largest affiliate. But recently, although enrolling nearly 1,000 new members a week, it was making little, if any, headway in the face of government job cutbacks.

Mr. Wurf was born in New York City and at an early age was active in the Young People's Socialist League. He said later, "I was radicalized, but not at the expense of lacking concern for the basic premises of freedom."

**Samuel Stone**

**ELWOOD, Ind. (UPI)** — Samuel Stone, 47, a journalist and former official in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development died Wednesday. Mr. Stone was a special assistant to HUD Secretary Carla Anderson Hill from 1973 to 1977. At the time of his death, he was a journalism instructor at Ball State University.

**Harold James Brady**

**CENTRALIA, Ill. (AP)** — Harold James Brady, 85, the father of White House press secretary, James S. Brady, died in a hospital here Thursday.

**Amihud Kramer**

**BETHESDA, Md. (UPI)** — Amihud Kramer, 68, an Austrian-born University of Maryland researcher who became a technical adviser to the world's food processing industries, died Tuesday after a heart attack.

# Soviet Grain Yield Is Seen Improving

**The Associated Press**

**WASHINGTON** — After three successive years of poor grain harvests, the Soviet Union is approaching the new year with improved prospects, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

"Conditions for the 1982 winter grain crop continued quite favorable through early December," the department said Thursday. "Precipitation has been beneficial for crop development and has replenished subsurface moisture in those areas where levels had been less than optimal. Temperatures have been such that plants in most winter grain regions developed an average-to-good degree of hardening prior to dormancy."

The report said Soviet grain output this year is estimated at 175 million metric tons, unchanged from recent months. That was down from 189.1 million tons last year and 179.2 million in 1979.

**Richard Hanser**

**PORT CHESTER, N.Y. (AP)** — Richard Hanser, 71, a television writer whose credits included "Victory at Sea," died Monday.

Mr. Hanser was also chief writer for NBC's "Project 20" series, for which he wrote such scripts as "Meet Mr. Lincoln," "He is Risen" and "Mark Twain's America."

**John Kieran**

**ROCKPORT, Mass. (UPI)** — John Kieran, 69, award-winning naturalist, a long-time sports columnist for The New York Times, author of more than a dozen books, and host of the radio and TV shows "Information Please," died Wednesday at his home.

Mr. Kieran was the author of "Natural History of New York," for which he won the highest award given for natural history by the John Burrows Society. He also was the author of the

# U.S., Nicaragua Held Secret Talks This Year

**By Don Oberdorfer**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — In the late summer and early fall of this year, the Reagan administration carried on a secret dialogue with the revolutionary government of Nicaragua in a concerted attempt, apparently unsuccessful, to head off the approaching collision of the two governments.

The dialogue, which began in August and ended Oct. 31, included more wide-ranging U.S. proposals than have previously surfaced in fragmentary accounts of the effort.

In diplomatic letters to Managua on Sept. 8 and Sept. 16, the United States presented drafts of statements pledging to "vigorously enforce" neutrality laws and to clamp down on paramilitary activities training on U.S. soil, and stating a commitment not to use or threaten force against Nicaragua. Washington also promised, but never sent, documents establishing the basis for resumption of cultural exchanges and U.S. economic and technical assistance.

In return, the United States insisted that Nicaragua halt the use of its territory for support of guerrillas in El Salvador and other neighboring states, a demand that was called the "sine qua non of a normal relationship."

In a draft document informally shown to a Nicaraguan official but never formally dispatched, Washington also proposed that Nicaragua's regular military forces be limited immediately to between 15,000 and 17,000, the number Nicaragua acknowledged, but far short of the 23,000 or so U.S. intelligence estimated.

The United States also asked that the forces eventually be brought down to Nicaragua's "traditional size" under the Somoza — about 8,000, according to U.S. estimates — and for Managua to cease importing heavy weapons from Cuba and the Soviet Union and to agree to permit an international body, perhaps a unit of the Organization of American States, to play a part in verifying its arms commitments.

The security proposal, clearly among the foremost aims of the U.S. administration, was considered out of the question because the Sandinista revolution aimed from the first to end U.S. influence over Nicaragua's domestic affairs.

Why the negotiations bogged down after what seemed a promising start — including the private declaration of junta leader Daniel Ortega to Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders on Aug. 12 that "our efforts must not fail" — is a matter of dispute between the leaderships of the two nations.

In the U.S. view, the chances for a negotiated rapprochement were always uncertain but were considered worth a try because of the danger and cost of the collision course the two nations seem to be on. The effort, in the Washington perspective, probably fell prey to disputes within the ruling group in Nicaragua with those taking the most radical course winning the day.

From the Nicaraguan viewpoint, Washington was offering less than had been advertised in its two initial draft papers, and was asking too much in its demands for an end to support to other revolutionary parties and limits on the Nicaraguan military buildup.

**Cancellation of Aid**

In addition, Managua argued that a Reagan administration decision, at a crucial moment in the dialogue, to cancel \$7 million in aid for Nicaragua arranged by the Carter administration was inconsistent with the spirit of the conversations. And the Nicaraguans objected vociferously to several U.S. military exercises in Central America while the negotiations were in the balance.

Given the anathema between the two governments, perhaps the most remarkable thing is that the dialogue took place at all. It was undertaken in Washington only after an internal argument with those who heeded to the letter of the 1980 Republican National Platform declaration that "explores the Marxist Sandinista take-over of Nicaragua" and opposed the Carter administration's aid program for the new regime.

According to a well-placed diplomatic observer, at stake in the negotiations was whether the Sandinistas turn out to be Marxist-Leninists with heavy Soviet connections, or merely Marxists of an independent stripe. The public and private comments of administration officials leave no doubt of their belief that the Nicaraguans are proceeding down a road of "totalitarianism" and "militarization" on the Cuban model.

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*Annette Bening*

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## Price of a Soviet Visa

It now seems virtually certain that Andrei Sakharov's daughter-in-law, Liza Alexeyeva, will be permitted to leave the Soviet Union and join her husband in the United States. She has been told officially that a visa will be issued Monday. Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, have ended their hunger strike, which was intended to put enough pressure on the Kremlin to cause Miss Alexeyeva's release. But until Miss Alexeyeva actually leaves, reports of her departure must remain qualified. It would be uncharacteristic for the Soviet government to reverse itself at this stage, but the situation is unprecedented so there is no reliable way to predict what might happen.

There are, however, questions about what has already happened. Why did the Sakharovs resort to something as drastic as threatening a fast unto death? Wouldn't it have been wiser to save perhaps their most powerful weapon for a cause with a broader principle, a cause that was less personal? What about fasting for the release of prisoners such as Anatoly Shcharansky?

Two possible answers come to mind. First, Dr. Sakharov said he felt personally responsible for Miss Alexeyeva. He believed, probably correctly, that she was being held hostage at least in part because of him. Secondly, because of the personal nature of the case, he might have calculated that the Soviet leaders could concede without giving much away politically. If he fasted on behalf of political prisoners that would not have been so.

Then, there is the question of Dr. Sakharov's stature. Because he is who he is, the struggle for Miss Alexeyeva's visa took place in the full glare of world attention. No matter what position the Kremlin now takes, it will seem to the world that Dr. Sakharov and Miss Bonner, through their moral and physical courage, forced the Soviet leadership to back down. That must have been difficult for them to swallow.

But Dr. Sakharov's stature also meant that Western governments would take notice and try to influence the outcome by threatening sanctions. We don't know what messages were delivered to Moscow by Western governments, but with the situation in Poland and Afghanistan, Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles and a disastrous harvest on their minds, the Soviet leaders were unusually vulnerable to political and economic pressure. It is a reasonable bet that some was applied.

It seems unlikely that this case will be a precedent. It has too many special characteristics. Nevertheless, there is always a case to be made for exerting pressure on Moscow on behalf of those who want to emigrate and those who are suffering because they are political dissidents. Efforts should continue to save Shcharansky and all who are being held captive for their convictions in the gulag and the mental hospitals of the Soviet Union. Each life saved through such pressure, each Soviet citizen allowed to emigrate, represents an important triumph.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Great Merger Wars

Mobil's latest move in the great merger wars is an extraordinary display of unbridled financial power. Mobil is now in single-minded pursuit of Marathon Oil's rich reserves in Texas and, in the heat of the chase, appears to be giving very little time to any larger consideration. Mobil wants Marathon's Texas properties, Mobil is prepared to throw staggering resources into this acquisition and, as far as Mobil is concerned, that's that. Checked, at least temporarily, by U.S. Steel, Mobil has now swung around with a threat to retaliate by taking over U.S. Steel, itself.

Even those spectators who are not sentimental about the steel industry will find this possibility dismaying. It has little to do with the traditional anti-trust rules. Both the steel and oil industries are competitive, and no combination of mergers among these three companies would greatly affect that competition. The concern arises in the prospect that the country's largest steel company might come under the control of a different management, with an entirely different tradition, and the single motive of stripping one asset from a subsidiary.

Mobil's threat is credible. It has already offered \$6.5 billion for Marathon. In contrast, all of U.S. Steel's stock, at current prices, is worth about \$2.7 billion. No doubt a takeover would drive the price of the stock up substantially, but the point remains that by far the larger company — U.S. Steel, with nearly one-fourth the capacity of the entire American integrated steel industry — can be

bought at a lower price than Marathon, the 17th-largest American oil company.

Two powerful trends over the past dozen years have profoundly changed the course of American industrial development. Energy has become very much more expensive, and international trade has expanded enormously. The first of those trends has enriched the large oil companies to a point at which their central preoccupation is to find useful ways of investing their profits. The second has severely restricted the markets, and the profits, of many of the older heavy industries in this country — notably including steel. It is necessary and right that the steel companies should have to shrink and move into higher technologies. But the large numbers of jobs in steel mean that this transition has to be accomplished within certain speed limits. Mobil, an exceedingly capital-intensive company of great technical skill, gives little indication of possessing the patience that this process will require, or the sensitivity to the social strains that it will impose.

The rise in oil prices has shifted the flow of wealth among American businesses, benefiting the energy sector greatly at the cost of nearly everyone else. Mobil's challenge to U.S. Steel sharpens the question of whether it will be necessary for Congress to impose a brake, not to try to stop change, but to prevent the lucky companies from running roughshod over the rest. The remedy is not more anti-trust regulation. The remedy is an increased windfall tax on oil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Next Budget Showdown

The Reagan administration has now officially recognized that the scenario laid out by its economic advisers last winter was considerably off the mark. The sharp economic downturn — and overly optimistic spending and revenue estimates — have headed the budget toward record deficits in 1982 and beyond. That's not surprising news, but the official admission of this prospect adds another element to the administration strategy for the 1983 budget.

The outlines of the president's 1983 budget — due for unveiling next month — have begun to emerge as one department head after another leaks reports of the OMB's insistence on massive reductions in their respective budgets. Some gamesmanship is surely involved in these performances.

The Cabinet secretaries who are now protesting had already proposed large cuts on their own. OMB's grab for more allows the secretaries to gain some needed credibility with the special interest groups that normally support their departments. The recognition of massive impending deficits, however, makes it more likely that OMB will prevail despite the secretaries' appeals to the president.

Seeking very large cuts may also be a good strategy to take to Congress. It's more likely that members will settle for substantial cuts in popular programs such as housing and education if the alternative is total decimation. Congress will also be reminded that if it fails to go along with the budget cuts, the admin-

istration may try to shift the blame for the coming deficits onto its shoulders.

This strategy, however, may meet with strong resistance. As the consequences of this year's budget cuts translate into real losses of income and services among its constituents — and massive confusion for state and local governments — Congress has been losing its taste for more bloodletting. With a record number of people unemployed in substantial sections of the country, further reductions in aid may seem increasingly self-defeating. This is particularly true since many of the cuts will cause real pain and still make only a small dent in the likely budget deficits.

Congress must accept some blame for the present dilemma. It swallowed the administration's economic program nearly whole last summer — and then threw in some extra tax cuts for good measure. In its defense, Congress may argue that it was only following the leadership of a popular president with the discipline so frequently urged upon it. As congressional leaders develop their strategy for the coming showdown, however, they can no longer afford to ignore the danger that the nation faces. That is the bleak prospect that present policies may be steering the country into a downward spiral: tight money forcing economic slowdown, translating into lower incomes and tax revenues, producing bigger deficits that remain despite budget cuts, prompting tighter money. That is not a good scenario for politicians seeking re-election or for the citizens they represent.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

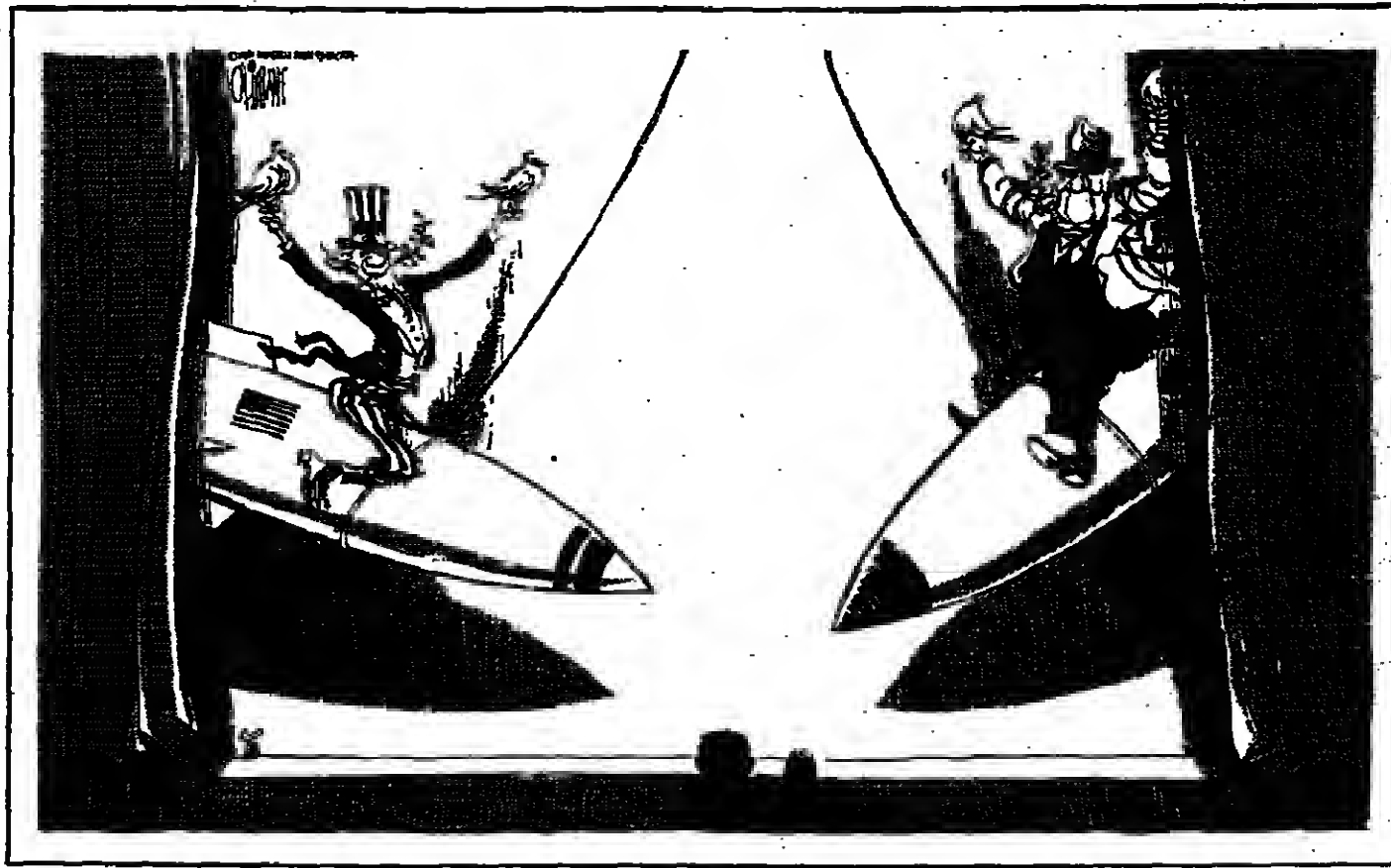
## Dec. 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1906: Church and State

PARIS — Church and state were officially separated yesterday when the law of 1905 came into operation. This separation cannot be described as by "mutual consent." The Pope has refused to consider the proposals of the state, with the consequence that the government has started to take action. At a cabinet meeting in the morning, final steps were taken by the government. The most sensational was the order to expel Monsignor Montagnini di Mirabello, who acted as secretary to the nuncio until the latter was recalled by the Holy See two years ago. Since that time, papal interests in France have been represented semi-officially by Monsignor de Mirabello.

### 1931: A Plot in Manila

MANILA — Discovery of a plot against U.S. rule in the Philippines led today to the arrest of 214 suspects in Manila alone, many belonging to the Tanguan revolutionary organization. An attack on the administrative authorities in the Manila district was timed originally for midnight to-night. The projected revolt is the latest of a long series of attempts by Filipinos to gain independence from the United States and set up a republican form of government. The revolutionary leaders previously had arranged to purchase munitions from Japan, but because of the present Manchurian trouble, this supply has now been cut off.



## U.S. Troops in Europe: A New Debate?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It is no more than a hunch, but I remember, as they say, where you heard it first: In a matter of months, or at least within the next year or so, we may well be witnessing the first serious American debate in a decade on the wisdom of maintaining 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe.

And the worst of it is that the debate, if not the outcome of the debate, may be determined not so much by free choice in Washington as by how well the Soviets play their side of the negotiations in Geneva on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Reagan administration's opening "zero option" proposal would appear to offer only one of

two prospects: Either the Soviets dismantle their SS-20s and some other nuclear rockets (SS-4s and SS-5s) aimed at Western Europe or the United States will deploy Pershing-2s and Cruise missiles along NATO's front line.

In reality, the alternatives are not nearly so clear-cut. And the stakes go well beyond warhead counting. Hanging in the balance at Geneva is the fundamental nature of the alliance relationship.

Given the numbers game, it will probably be months before the two sides work their way through the first step of deciding what should be counted in or out in establishing the existing balance (or

imbalance): bombers with dual conventional and nuclear capability or sea-based nuclear forces, for two examples. Only then will it be possible to tackle the business of bargaining on a mutually acceptable new balance.

In the meantime, NATO is operating under a "double-track" agreement reached in December, 1979. While the paltering winds on in Geneva, the United States will be moving toward its planned deployment of the Pershing and Cruise missiles by 1983. This is supposed to keep the pressure on Soviet negotiators.

But it also proceeds from a practical calculation. NATO's conven-

tional forces in Europe (including those American troops) are overwhelmingly inferior to comparable Soviet conventional forces. They are, accordingly, considered inadequate as a deterrent to a conventional Soviet attack, unless reinforced by an intermediate range nuclear force on the Western side, comparable to the Soviet SS-20s.

### Talks Drag On

Let's suppose that the Geneva negotiations drag on with the usual hints and planted progress (or no progress) reports right up to the target date for the first Pershing and Cruise deployments. There will be scape-goating, all around. The magic of Ronald Reagan's "bold" initial offer will almost certainly have worn off.

So it is not too much to stipulate, assuming at least some show of Soviet reasonableness, that, at best, the European resistance to the NATO nuclear deployments will remain no less intense than it is today. The Soviets, who were winning the "peace" argument before the Reagan "zero option" offer, may well have regained the initiative.

Come deployment time for the American intermediate-range nuclear forces, you can pretty much count on continuing public pressure on political leaders in Europe to hold off just a little bit longer the more so if European "neutralists" or "pacifists" can point convincingly to some sort of "progress."

Drawn-out negotiations, then, are no guarantee against a hardening of opposition on the part of the countries that matter — West Germany, the Netherlands, even Italy — to more nuclear weapons, under American control, on their soil.

### Imbalance

What then? We come back to the imbalance of conventional forces that gave rise to the whole idea of matching the Soviet SS-20s with deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles. The logical answer, as Rep. Les Aspin has argued, is that "if the Europeans want to reverse field and stop relying on nuclear weapons" then they should realize that this means "heavier outlays for conventional forces or no defense at all."

But "anti-outer" isn't the only tide running in Europe. Economic distress and perceived neglect of welfare programs are producing powerful pressures to "heavy outlays" for defense of any sort. If that continues to hold true, at what point might we expect the revival of the spirit that gave rise a decade ago to the campaign by Mike Mansfield, then Senate majority leader and now ambassador to Japan, to begin a phased withdrawal of at least half of the American forces in Europe? At one point, he had 51 senators with him.

A lot of congressmen will tell you that a similar spirit of "unilateralism" or "neo-isolationism" lies only just beneath the surface today. For the United States, Aspin argued, the issue would become the safety of our troops in Europe. This opens yet a third front in the Geneva venture. "If we engage in this exercise with neither nuclear modernization nor higher defense budgets in Europe," he declared, "a proposal to withdraw our troops would go through Congress like a prairie fire."

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## Bishops Are Stirring

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — At the impressive church on the outskirts of Greenwich, Conn., with a choir very nearly as sublime as the themes it sings about, was a visiting bishop from Charleston, S.C., a great imposing figure with a voice to match, introduced as the visiting "homilet." The bishop weighed in on the subject of "social justice."

It is no wonder that he used the word "justice" as frequently as he did, because he subsumed in it virtually every documented Christian virtue. For instance, he asserted, there can be no love without "justice."

After a while it became clear that he did not distinguish between justice and social justice, using the two terms interchangeably and thereby causing some confusion, because justice is more easily defined, in and outside theological discussion, than social justice. But this was only the beginning of the bishop's confusions.

It is not widely known among non-Catholics that sermons that touch on current controversies are extremely rare. The impression is widely reached that Sunday mornings, for Catholic communicants, are devoted to homilies on abortion, or on Communism, or on civil disobedience, or on whatever was the issue that figured most prominently in the week's news. For instance, I have yet to hear a sermon on the subject of Ireland — not one. And I have heard only two on the subject of abortion, one on the subject of the Vietnam War.

It is generally safe to say that

just as Catholics do not place common sense or common prudence high in their liturgical priorities, neither do they celebrate the sermon. It was not until Vatican II that a general scolding was given on the subject, the homily being prescribed as integral to the Mass. Daily Masses habitually omitted it altogether, and many churches suspended the sermon during the summer. It was thought rather an accretion, and it does not readily surprise that the greatest homilist of the 19th century (Newman) came in from the Episcopal Church, and in the 20th century (Sheen, Sheed) the first achieved his reputation speaking over the radio, and the second as a layman.

But the bishop of Charleston, S.C., could be ignored only if one attended church wearing one of those portable ear-to-ear machines used by joggers and commuters to drown out distractions. The bishop announced that the church was rising to the challenge of social justice, and he gave two illustrations. In his early years as a curate, he said, he had served in the death house at the state penitentiary, and six times he was as close to the man being executed "as to this microphone."

One of the six, said the bishop, was discovered years later to have been innocent. This last datum was rendered in triumphalist accents, inviting the conclusion that a miscarriage of justice is an indictment of a jurisprudence, which reasoning is of course as vulnerable as the assumption that a mischievous bishop is an indictment

## After Cancun: Time to Drop Old Notions

By Jonathan Power

TOKYO — Nearly two months after the Cancun summit, this is a time for introspection by Third World leaders. Whatever else Ronald Reagan accomplished, he has deflated their expectations to the point where, for a period at least, they no longer think it is worthwhile to press the point that the West owes them a living.

Perhaps some will say it is time to jettison the cartoon of Socialist theory that so many developing countries loaded up with at independence. This would not only please Ronald Reagan, but it would bring some fresh air into stagnant economies.

Tanzania would be a place to start. It has received more than its share of aid and yet its agriculture is moribund and yet its commercial sector dead on its feet. Julius Nyerere's dream of African socialism rooted in the collective ujamaa villages has been a recipe for economic inactivity. His moment of inspiration — that development was best based in the villages, not the towns — was clouded by Socialist convictions that his people had to revolutionize their natural habitat to progress.

The Socialism of the heavy-handed bureaucrats is a weighty load to carry when resources are scarce. Isn't this the lesson too of Michael Manley's Jamaica, which managed to produce eight consecutive years of declining growth? Wasn't it the triumph of Socialist ideology over common sense that led the Manley government to overtax the aluminum and bauxite companies to such a degree that all other investors took fright and turned tail?

Socialism, many observers used to claim, was working in China because the Chinese were experienced administrators. But Socialism was not, it seems, able to prevent the disease of large-scale unemployment. Now the covers are off: the Chinese appear desperate to modify their rigid economy and give at least some capitalist practices a chance.

### Alternatives

Or what about Senegal? The Socialism of Leopold Senghor was of an ardent, pro-Western variety. Yet Senegal failed to advance, hampered by a large, inefficient, nationalized sector and a peasantry which refused to produce in the face of the government's artificially low prices.

If the introduction of free market leading Socialism in the face of Reagan's intransigence will have served some purpose. The trouble with the Reagan prescription is that it ignores the equal and opposite evidence that indicates that open-market capitalism, if left unchecked, does not answer the immediate needs of the large numbers of very poor and ill-fed people in these societies.

Brazil had a decade of dynamic capitalist-led growth and yet at the end of it most of the people in the northeast have a lower life expectancy than Bangladesh. Yet Brazil has a per capita income 15 times as large as Bangladesh's. Or look at Jamaica's problems today. Mr. Manley's successor, Edward Seaga, is an able and shrewd administrator with a nose for some of the priorities of life — such as making the country's agricultural sector come alive. Yet even with all the good will of Washington, he is finding it an uphill struggle to reverse economic growth.

### Zero Growth

Look too at Malawi. After seven years of steady growth, the last two years have produced zero growth. Diminishing aid, falling prices for raw materials, higher oil prices and high debt servicing have crippled a well-run Western-orientated economy.

There has to be intervention, both national and international. The Brazils of the world — Mexico, Indonesia, Kenya, the Philippines, South Africa — must begin to realize that if they do not they redistribute more of their wealth as they grow, then at some point social upheaval will probably wreak havoc with what has been achieved.

The governments of the industrialized countries have to realize that unless the rules of lending of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are liberalized only a handful of countries will be able to keep growing in this era of high oil prices and high interest rates.

They also have to understand that unless they increase and redirect their aid to the very poor countries, the number of families in poverty is going to increase sharply. Internal reforms to ensure that the money is well spent are necessary, but without aid from outside the future of these countries is worse than hopeless.

After Cancun, there is evidence that the developing countries are beginning to ask themselves some of the right questions. But in Washington, London and perhaps in Bonn, too, there seems to be no self-questioning.

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# Angolan Rebel Says Official Talks In U.S. Have Enhanced His Position

By Lee May  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Angolan rebel leader Jonas M. Savimbi says that talks here with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other officials "tremendously enhanced" his position at home, where he has been fighting the Soviet- and Cuban-backed government for five years.

When he returns, he will assemble his followers to discuss "the question of peace or continued war" with Angola's central government, Mr. Savimbi said Thursday at a news conference.

Mr. Savimbi, who is president of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said that while he received no promise of aid from private groups, he "met with a lot of sympathy" for his cause. An act of Congress has prohibited U.S. government aid to any Angolan faction since 1976.

But Reagan administration officials view the 47-year-old guerrilla leader as a key element in achieving a settlement in neighboring Namibia, where rebels are struggling to gain independence from South Africa. Also, the administration and Mr. Savimbi both oppose the presence of 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, which is on Namibia's northern border.

At his news conference, Mr. Savimbi said his group controls most of the Angola-Namibia border and therefore must be included in any Namibian talks.

He said the talks with U.S. officials enhanced his group's political strength "not only with UNITA, but even within the MPLA," the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is in power in Luanda.

In January, 1975, UNITA joined with MPLA and a third liberation organization, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, to sign a treaty that led to Angola's independence from Portugal that November. But two months after independence, UNITA and FNLA rebel forces began to engage the government in guerrilla warfare.

From the time he arrived in the United States, Mr. Savimbi was the target of critics who charged that he receives aid from South Africa. Rep. William H. Gray, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Task Force of the Congressional Black Caucus, said the visit could alienate other African countries.

Mr. Savimbi said he receives no aid from South Africa but does get help from other countries. He said he had been aided by Egypt, Senegal, Morocco, the Ivory Coast, Gabon and some Arab countries.

Angola Seeks Ties  
BELGRADE (AP) — Angola has appealed to the United States to help normalize relations between the two countries, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported, Friday from Luanda.

José Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan president, appealed for the direct contacts between the two countries, but also denounced the

U.S. government for having granted "official treatment to puppet movements in Angola." The appeal was made at a rally in Cabinda, northern Angola, to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA.

Other foreign business executives in Peking said the project confirmed their fears that China intended to buy only a few pieces of high technology from abroad, learn how to copy them and thereby limit foreign purchases.

"The Chinese want to be in a position to produce everything they need," said an American bus-

nessman here. "We want to be in the position of selling them everything we can. Obviously there's a contradiction."

A Western diplomat who deals with the problems of foreign businessmen in China said every firm trying to enter the market here has to "weigh the risk of getting ripped off."

Ironically, the potential for industrial piracy in China is considered lowest for sophisticated technology, such as aircraft, which requires a level of qualified personnel and equipment thought to be years ahead of the Chinese engineer.

Boeing officials say they have avoided raising the Y-10 issue with the Chinese because they do not want to make customers feel uncomfortable. Boeing also has sold China three 747 jumbo jets. It is now reportedly competing with McDonnell Douglas Corp. for a large order of a smaller civilian aircraft, Boeing's 737 vs. McDonnell Douglas' DC-9.



Jonas M. Savimbi

nessman here. "We want to be in the position of selling them everything we can. Obviously there's a contradiction."

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An official in Boeing's support office here expressed doubt last year, after the 747 sale was made, that the Chinese would try to copy that jet because "it is far too complex a technology." The 707 is a 1954 design.

Chinese officials with responsibility for the Y-10's production have denied that it is modeled after the 707.

## China Said to Free Italian Teacher's Student Fiancée

PEKING — A Chinese student actress who had planned to marry an Italian teacher in Shanghai but was arrested last month has now been freed, informed sources said Friday.

Francesco Cardo, 30, a teacher at the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute, and Song Xiao Ling, 23, a student at the local drama institute, had planned to marry this month after Miss Song had graduated.

In November Mr. Cardo said charges against her had not been made known, but that authorities had told him to be patient about her release.

The arrest followed a similar incident in Peking involving Emmanuel Bellefroid, a French diplomat, and Li Shuang, an artist, who were engaged to be married. Miss Li was seized by police outside Mr. Bellefroid's apartment compound and sentenced to two years of "reform through labor."

## Look-Alike of a Boeing 707 Built by China Is Reported to Succeed in Its First Flight

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service  
PEKING — The Chinese have gotten a new jetliner off the ground that American aircraft industry officials say should never have been taken off the drawing board.

The Americans claim that the Chinese-built craft that reportedly was test-flown Tuesday from Shanghai to Peking was copied from one of 10 Boeing 707 jetliners bought by China in 1972.

Chinese engineers secretly have been working on the plane for at least two years, according to U.S. aircraft company representatives who saw it in a factory outside Shanghai last year.

Although the 178-seat aircraft officially is named the Y-10, some Chinese who ooted its similarity to the Boeing craft call it the 708. American experts were told by Chinese engineers last year that the Y-10 could not fly because they had failed to establish the plane's center of gravity.

## U.S. Man Found Guilty Of Killing Ribicoff Kin

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — A 22-year-old man has been found guilty of murdering former Connecticut senator Abraham Ribicoff's niece, Sarai Ribicoff, 23, during a holdup on Nov. 12, 1980.

Frederick J. Thomas was also convicted Thursday of robbery and assault with a deadly weapon. Because the slaying was committed during a holdup, Mr. Thomas could receive the death penalty under California law.

## 20 Die in Clash in Burma

BANGKOK — Twenty tribesmen were reported killed in Burma when rival gangs of smugglers clashed with rocket grenades and other weapons over a shipment of opium and morphine. Thai border officials said Friday.

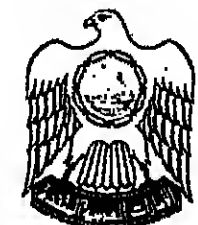
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# United Arab Emirates Ten years of independence



On December 2nd, 1981, the United Arab Emirates marks the tenth anniversary of its independence. Comprising seven individual emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah, Ajman and Umm al-Qaiwain. The UAE lies on the South Eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, with six of the seven emirates lying on the Arabian Gulf coast, and the seventh, Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman. With a population of 1,040,275 at the December 1980 census, and with an area of 30,000 square miles, it is relatively small in terms of the rest of the developing world, although the fortunate existence of substantial reserves of petrol have given the country the ability not only to embark on a major internal development programme, but also to emerge, together with fellow members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, as a major provider of development assistance to other developing countries.

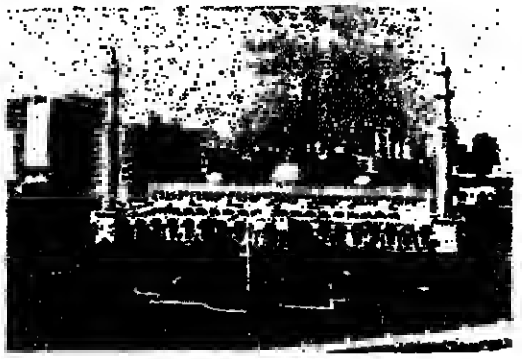
The highest body in the country is the Supreme Council of Rulers, which in November re-elected the President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, and the Vice President, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum, to third successive five year terms. They were first elected in July 1981, before the country, formerly known as the "Trucial States", actually achieved its independence.

Within the Arabian Gulf, the UAE is a member of the Arab Gulf Co-operation Council, established at a meeting in Abu Dhabi in May this year, between the UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

The past decade has seen the United Arab Emirates emerge from being a disparate collection of emirates that were widely different in terms of area, wealth, population and development into a well-established federal state. The achievements of the Government in fields such as social services, housing, health, education, and communications have helped to weld the country into a firmly linked whole, while over the past decade, the very idea of the UAE itself has taken root in the hearts of the people. Now the longest surviving federation in the Arab world, the United Arab Emirates has become, in the words of President Sheikh Zayed, "A living and irreversible reality".

**THE BUILDING OF THE STATE**  
For the citizens of the United Arab Emirates, the country after ten years of independence has taken on a completely different aspect from the time when the flag of the Federation was proudly raised for the first time. Under the leadership of President Sheikh Zayed and Vice-President Sheikh Rashid (who has also been Prime Minister since April 1979), the government has spared no efforts to ensure that the people are provided with the necessities of life, not just in burgeoning urban conurbations, like Abu Dhabi and Dubai, but also in the smaller towns and mountain and desert villages.

At independence, there was a grave shortage of hospital beds, with the ratio of beds to head of population being 1 to 1000. Today, despite the fact that the population has risen more than five times the ratio has dropped to 1 to 300, indicative of the massive expansion of medical facilities, which now reach out everywhere except the remotest mountain-top hamlets. Education used to be concentrated in the towns, with only about 35,000 children at school. This year, there are more than 125,000 in the government schools alone, with around another 25,000 in private schools, while since 1977, the country has had its own university, at the inland oasis city of Al-Ain, which turned out its first batch of graduates this year.



The Grand Mosque of Abu Dhabi

The country now has 4 international airports, handling more than 3,500,000 passengers a year, and some of the best equipped ports of the Arab Gulf at Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Jebel Ali, and Fujairah (the latter due to open in February) on the Gulf of Oman coast. Communications to the rest of the world have also been improved by the inauguration since 1976 of 3 earth satellite stations, carrying telex, television and telephone channels, through direct dialling, to much of the rest of the globe.

Many of the country's citizens used to live in sub-standard housing, not just in the mountains or desert, but also in the town's housing that was ill suited to the harsh and variable climate, with temperatures ranging from 43 degrees centigrade in summer to a few degrees above zero in some areas during the winter. Over the past few years however, most people have been re-housed in specially built government accommodation, or in new private developments. In pursuit of Sheikh Zayed's directive to take the benefits of civilisation out to the Bedouin, rather than make them come to the towns for it: "Whole new townships have been built in the desert, to help the country's nomads enjoy the fruits of the developments more easily available to their brothers in the towns. Also benefiting at all levels, have been the country's women, now taking an increasingly active role in education, commerce and various spheres of government, encouraged by the President and his wife through the Federation of Women's Associations, and through a variety of other means, such as adult literacy programmes and training schemes run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.



The UAE has pioneered 'cooled protected cultivation' in specially designed 'greenhouses'

**DIVERSIFICATION**  
At the economic level, the country's growth has, of course, been underpinned not only by its active commercial community, continuing a 5,000 year old tradition of maritime trade, but also by the country's substantial oil income. In the past few years, however, the results of the Government's diversification programme have become apparent, with a whole range of industries, ranging from aluminium to cement, explosives to pharmaceuticals, and steel fabrication to food processing playing their role in meeting local demand and providing a useful export surplus. Gas, now liquefied rather than flared off as in the past, is also being used locally and exported. In pursuit of food security, the country has also been able to increase production so that it now meets nearly forty per cent (40%) of its needs despite a five-fold rise in the population, and the harsh climate, where rainfall rarely exceeds 150mm a year in even the most fortunate areas.



H. H. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan opens the Arab Book Fair in Abu Dhabi, 1981

The past decade has seen the UAE create the infrastructure of a modern, rapidly developing state, an achievement that 10 years ago would have seemed almost inconceivable. That it has been able to do so is due not merely to the good fortune of available resources, but also to the commitment of President and People to the goal of creating an educated healthy and modern society.

Ten years ago, the UAE could be classified in almost every way as underdeveloped. It lacked housing, power supplies, schools, hospitals, roads, ports, airports and had virtually no industrial sector, while the agriculture that existed was little more than mere subsistence farming in the least arid areas. Today the country has been fortunate enough to make major strides towards development. At the same time, however, it has remained aware of its own heritage and underdevelopment, and has become one of the world's major providers of Foreign Aid.

According to recent figures, about 15% of the Emirates Gross National Product is now provided in various forms of overseas aid, through bi-lateral agreements, through membership in regional bodies such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the OPEC Fund for international development, and through International organisations such as the specialised agencies of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. During each of the past 3 years, the UAE has provided more than one billion dollars of aid through such channels, the highest percentage achieved by any country and well above the 1% (one per cent) target set by the United Nations Development Decade — a target which none of the members of the industrialised nations (the Organisation of Economic Co-Operation and Development — OECD) have managed to reach.

**AID**  
A substantial amount of the UAE's aid flows through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, ADFaed, which was established even before the UAE achieved its independence, in July 1971. In 1973 its terms of reference were widened to include the whole of the developing world. This body concentrates on bi-lateral projects aid, with other government organs such as the Ministry of Finance and Industry looking after contributions to regional and international organisations. The key to the bi-lateral assistance from the Emirates is its emphasis on Aid to the countries described by the

United Nations as "Most seriously affected" (MSA's) or "Least developed" (LDC's). These countries, which find the greatest difficulty in raising the finance necessary for the basic development programmes on the international Capital Markets, have found the UAE willing to help with infrastructural project financing. With a long grace period, repayment periods of up to 20 years, and with an interest rate rarely exceeding three percent.

Among recipients have been not only other Arab countries, such as Sudan, the 2 Yemens and Mauritania — but also other countries throughout Africa and Asia. Over the past couple of years, for example, loan agreements have been signed with some of Africa's poorest nations, like Lesoto, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and the Comoro Islands. Recent Asian beneficiaries include Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Maldives — whose International Airport was opened in November and was partially financed by the Abu Dhabi Fund.

The type of projects financed are usually of the type to help Governments meet their basic infrastructural needs. Assistance has, for example, been provided for airports in Sudan, Gambia, Lesoto, The Maldives, The Comoros — for Power Projects in Bangladesh, South Yemen and Malaysia and for Agriculture in Morocco, Guinea Bissau and Somalia.

Speaking to the UN General Assembly five years ago, the late UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Saif Ghobash commented: "The Third World still suffers from poverty and deprivation, and the gap between the advanced industrialised states and the developing nations is on the increase. We will continue in future to provide aid to our brethren with all the limited means available to us as a developing country."

As the country's record shows, that commitment and that pledge remain at the centre of government policy today.

For further information apply to:  
Ministry of Information and Culture  
P.O. Box 17  
Abu Dhabi  
United Arab Emirates



The first summit meeting of the Heads of State of the Gulf Co-operation Council in May 1981







Arts Travel Leisure

Architecture: The Structure Begins to Sway

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — As three exhibitions in Paris now demonstrate, architecture in the industrial world seems to be reaching a turning point. The reasons are varied; some are related to a change in the very notion of rationality while others derive from new economic circumstances.

that it was also a symbolic one. We do not look at a building with the eyes of reason alone, but we perceive it also as an expression of what the world is and of what we want to make of the human presence in the world.

Chesterton once observed that a madman is someone who has lost everything but his reason, and in this sense Auschwitz — absolutely functional but negating all human needs — appears as a durable monument of rational architecture.

The last 10 years have brought in new attitudes that do not yet propose a mature alternative but that express a sense of dissatisfaction, a feeling that "this is not enough."

'The 20th century has tried very hard to believe that a building was a practical structure; it ignored the fact that it was also a symbolic one. We do not look at a building with the eyes of reason alone, but we perceive it also as an expression of what the world is and of what we want to make of the human presence in the world.'

up for the sake of pomp or charm. A functional building was to be conceived according to the needs of the people working or living in it rather than to what habit or status deemed appropriate in past centuries. The grand staircase, for example, that an architect would once build either out of tradition or a desire for prestige now gives way to an unadorned flight of steps.

But functionalism also results from standardization of the means of production imposed by the economies of new building techniques. Once most buildings were full of barely perceptible inequalities of values, a window was not quite identical to the next one, a wall would not be entirely vertical at all points.

Later, this variation came to be considered the result of insufficient competence or primitive tools and material. But that may have been a rationalization that followed the elaboration of new techniques: When buildings began to be made of metal and glass, or out of precast concrete modules, this expressive unevenness could no longer exist.

But only to a certain extent. The 20th century has tried very hard to believe that a building was a practical structure; it ignored the fact

But every building has to do more than implicitly answer the question: What is man? It also answers the question: What is the world? A church or a temple, from the outset, was intended to be a symbolic model of the cosmos of heaven and earth and human destiny. But it was so not only because the architects had arbitrarily decided that it should be so; it was also because there is an organic connection between the way we see the world and the way we build our churches, houses and cities.

Even the plan of an Amazonian Indian village expresses this, and the missionaries who moved some tribes out of their villages and into European-style buildings on a rectangular plan witnessed the spectacular decomposition of these little societies and their cultures.

This implies that architects today should be open to a broader rationality than functionalism implies, that they should be cosmologists, philosophers, psychologists, artists, mathematicians, sociologists and, above all, mothers and fathers all rolled into one — an impossible assignment. So let's say that they should at least be aware that these are the implications of their art.

New trends in architecture represented in the shows on "post-modernism" reflect the awareness, among architects today, that "functionalism is not enough." The question is: What is lacking?

And this is where the debate goes off like a hand grenade — in all directions. Some arch-

Continued on page 10W



Robert Lacey, chronicler of royals.

Lacey, the King Of King-Watchers

by Isabel Bass

LONDON — Over the last decade, the gentle art of royal chronicling has altered beyond recognition. An escalating pack of hard-nosed writers and photographers hurries around the world in pursuit of the royals, desperate for the snippet of gossip or unofficial snapshot that represents big syndication bucks.

The man at the top of the heap, Robert Lacey, 57, wears powerful binoculars and vigils outside Buckingham Palace, or outside the Prince and Princess of Wales' estate in Highgrove in rural Gloucestershire. Still he too is at work on one of the nine books about Princess Diana due in the next few months — his will be called "Princess" when it appears in the spring before the birth of Diana's child.

The book, Lacey says, will be "a celebration" — 300 photographs in color and 20,000 words to be written in the next 6 weeks. His method is to combine historical biography with magazine writing and come up with what the British call a good read; his best-selling Silver Jubilee biography of Queen Elizabeth II, "Majesty," spawned countless clones here.

After that work, he scurried after the world's richest and most powerful royal family, the House of Saud. It took four years and most of his savings to come back with a huge patchwork of impressions, sketches and legends titled "The Kingdom" and recently published in London by Hutchinson at £9.95. The book ranked seventh last weekend on the Sunday Times best-seller list.

Although the international business community seized on Lacey's Middle East knowledge — he recently chaired meetings on U.S. business exposure in the area and lectured at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, besides serving as a U.S. television network's commentator for the Royal Wedding — book reviewers still regard him as a royalist writer of coffee-table books.

"The Kingdom" was harshly criticized by most reviewers. They accused Lacey of being too gossipy, personalized, of lacking a long-term general grasp of the Middle East, of being too sympathetic to the sheikhs. Many regarded his version of the kingdom as a fairy tale — strong on history and sympathy for the Saudi rulers — but shallow on such matters as Saudi corruption, family rivalries and internal and external political realities.

Lacey responds by saying his readable style is not the only thing that upset academics and Middle East experts here. He feels that all those who believe the country will collapse within five years are against his book because they regard it as too optimistic.

To meet Robert Lacey is to understand how heavy the image of royalty-watcher sits on him. In a conversation peppered with comments about AWACs and King Fahd's peace plan, he lets it be known that he considers the royal beat to be narrow and trivial.

"I never wanted to be a royal expert, I wanted to be a don and ponder matters of historical import," he says in his luxurious Chelsea apartment, stuffed with royal commemorative china and Middle Eastern knives and purchased with the proceeds of "Majesty."

Has his view about Queen Elizabeth altered since he chronicled her life and times? He concedes that it has. "I came to be very fond of her and what she stands for. But now I worry about whether she's living up to the picture I created in 'Majesty.' This summer's riots in British cities made me feel that she and her children don't give enough of their energies to the have-nots, that they are too closely associated with the haves."

Lacey, contrary to the commonly held view here, was not himself born closely associated with the haves. He came from a middle-class family and broke out of the grammar-school mold by winning a scholarship to Cambridge University. "But I was brutally told at Cambridge that I wouldn't qualify for research, except at a red-brick university," he says. "It was suggested that I serve Her Majesty overseas in a confidential capacity, which sounded interesting until I realized I would end up as low-ranking diplomat who maybe received a knighthood at age 60."

Instead, the young Lacey entered Fleet Street. By day, he edited material on tempets and new life-styles. By night, he slogged over a biography of the Earl of Essex, the flamboyant favorite of Queen Elizabeth I who led a revolt against her and who was executed at age 33, a character who Lacey concedes intrudes on his own.

"He was a young man caught up in the pre-conceptions of his society. He went off and fought brave battles and then he danced attendance on Gloriana, the old woman with no hair. I wrote the book because I wanted to find out what made him tick. At the end, I decided that he saw through the attitudes of his times."

So why did Lacey leap on today's Gloriana? He explains that his books came about by serendipity.

"Majesty," he explains, came about because his wife, Sandi, harassed him either to write a best seller or to spend evenings with the family, in which there are two children. "The Kingdom" emerged from a casual conversation at a dinner party in 1977.

"I was told about a young poverty-stricken Arab desert prince, about how he led his followers to conquer Riyadh and vast desert areas, and how he rose to create the powerful House of Saud," says Lacey. "At the time, I didn't even know Ibn Saud was the man who put the Saud into Saudi Arabia."

Giving a Gift Without Giving Offense Too

by Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — For those travelers and expatriates who must decide what to give associates or friends from other countries, the year-end gift season is a sociological bazaar.

A dozen red roses to a dinner hostess in Western Europe? No.

A fancy pocket knife to an associate from Brazil? No.

A gift for the wife of your host in Abu Dhabi? Under no circumstances.

A bottle of Scotch to a business acquaintance in Japan? Yes, but only if he gave you a gift earlier.

These and dozens of other bits of advice are offered in a new study of international gift-giving, written by Dr. Kathleen Reardon of the University of Connecticut. As the 32-year-old assistant professor of communication sciences said in an interview: "Gifts are really a form of interpersonal communication and interpersonal persuasion."

The study, sponsored by the Parker Pen Co., is based on 125 interviews with well-traveled executives of top U.S. and multinational companies as well as studies of culture patterns in Europe, Japan, China, the Arab world and Latin America. The information in the study — titled "International Gift-Giving Customs" — is aimed at U.S. businessmen who travel abroad and therefore gives no hints about what to give to Americans. Other than that gap, the booklet is valuable for most people who meet other nationals socially.

In her study, Reardon says: "To help the international business person avoid unintended offense or an unwanted obligation when presenting gifts... a good rule is to give with thought more than money. Thoughtfulness is appreciated all over the world. It obligates others to think of you as a person. Such obligation does not fit the American definition of bribery. And it can go a long way toward securing your business opportunities."

"The best advice is to do your homework... familiarizing yourself with col-

'A good rule is to give with thought more than money. Thoughtfulness is appreciated all over the world. It obligates others to think of you as a person. Such obligation does not fit the American definition of bribery.'

ors, shapes, numbers and gift merchandise which may cause offense. Also, be sure that any gift you take will make it through customs and that, if you send a gift, the recipient will not have to pay a tax on it."

Reardon, in the interview, was asked what advice she would give to a visitor to Western Europe, Japan or an Arab country.

"In Western Europe, I would make sure the person I was giving the gift to would be a personal friend as well as a business associate... I would send a gift that would show I had studied his likes, hobbies or personal tastes. I would enclose a card that was not pre-printed but had my own thoughts to express to the recipient."

"In Japan, there are a number of possibilities. They just like gifts quite a bit. I would find a distinctive American gift. If my friend happened to have children, I would perhaps bring a T-shirt from the University of Connecticut, because in many parts of the world T-shirts from colleges are appreciated. If it were a more formal occasion, going to the home, I would bring a bottle of good brand-name Scotch whisky — not bourbon."

"If I went to the Middle East, as a female I would bring a gift for the wife of a business associate. If I were a man, however, I would definitely not do that. The best approach would be to bring something for the children, if they have children. That is the safest approach until you know the person well. If I did not know him or her well, I would bring a book, a gift that commends the intellectual ability of my associate."

Here is a summary of the 29-page booklet's guidelines for gift-giving:

Western Europe: Do not bring perfume to a woman in Europe unless she or her husband has asked that you buy a certain type for her. It is considered too personal.

In France, flowers are a must, preferably sent before arriving at someone's home for dinner. But chrysanthemums, which represent mourning, should not be used, and flowers in even numbers are often considered gauche. The number 13 should be avoided, and if you stay at someone's home for a few days, a gift of silver is appropriate.

In West Germany, too, avoid even numbers or 13 in flowers. And no red roses, which are reserved for lovers. A box of fancy candies, souvenirs of your home region or something with intellectual or cultural significance is fine. Well-planned entertainment is a good gift, but keep it rather formal.

Because the British don't usually use gifts in business, entertainment — "dinner at a fine restaurant or an evening at the theater" — is the primary means used to express appreciation of a good relationship.

Japan: The Japanese give gifts under every conceivable circumstance, especially at the mid-year and year-end holidays. Gifts should be simply wrapped with ribbons used only on advice of someone familiar with Japanese wrapping customs; black-and-white combinations, for example, are reserved for funerals. Present gifts privately to your host unless you have gifts for everyone present. Gifts received should not be opened in front of the giver unless you are asked to do so.

China: There are precise rules and business gift-giving is not common among individuals. The giver thus must determine the appropriate recipient as well as the proper gift and manner of presentation. A gift should not be given in front of others because if the recipient must reject it, he may cause the donor to lose face and may himself lose face in refusing it. A good reason must be given for the gift to allow the recipient to justify accepting it. Chinese are not allowed to accept any foreign currency.

A very acceptable gift, however, is a banquet at which further gifts can be exchanged; "When the dinner you are hosting is completed and the head representative of your group makes a brief speech, he should then present a collective gift." A plaque or framed scenic

photograph from your home region is acceptable.

Do not give a clock. The pronunciation of the Chinese word for clock is very close to a word suggesting death or funeral, so the gift of a clock is considered to bring bad luck. Similarly don't give a fan because the Chinese word for it is pronounced like the word "separate" or "break up." The Arab world: The Arabs value generosity and believe in reciprocity, so the exchange of quality gifts is an important ritual. "What people will say is the main criterion by which an Arab judges his actions. This is the first step in gift selection." Gifts with intellectual value, such as a book, are rewarding. Never bring a gift for a wife or wives. American and German merchandise is considered quality for a gift but be careful when choosing items showing animals — many connoisseurs of bad luck. Present your gift to an Arab host in front of others. But do not admire an object openly: You may become the recipient of it.

Latin America: While the Latin American enjoys gift-giving, one should not give a gift until after a somewhat personal relationship has developed, unless it is given to express appreciation for hospitality. Never go empty-handed to visit a home. Give your gifts during social events, never during the course of business. The number 13 (flowers, etc.) is considered unlucky, and do not give a knife (it implies cutting off a relationship).

The booklet may be obtained by sending \$5 to the public relations department, The Parker Pen Company, P.O. Box 5100, Janesville, Wis. 53547.

The Ile de Ré Should Strike the Flag

by Waverley Root

PARIS — At last, the battle that I have been following for a dozen years as an honorary citizen (self-appointed) of the Ile de Ré has been won — or lost, depending on how one feels about it. I think it has been lost.

The struggle was over the question of whether to link the island to the mainland by a bridge; the building of a bridge has just been voted — in the name of decentralization, which seems to me to be flying in the face of logic. An island that can be reached by bridge is, in my opinion, no longer an island; I think the Ile de Ré should give back to the island of Cuttyhunk, Mass., the flag hanging on the wall of the mayor's office in La Flotte-en-Ré that it received in its status as an island.

How did it happen that a flag from Cuttyhunk was displayed under official auspices in so unlikely a locality as the Ile de Ré, off La Rochelle in western France? Let me confess: It was thanks to me and the International Herald Tribune, which until now has not known about it. True, the role of this newspaper was solely inspirational. I happened to be on the Ile de Ré in 1977 when the IHT published an article about the threat of Elizabeth Islanders, disgruntled at a redistricting that put them under the thumb of the mainland, to secede from the sovereign state of Massachusetts. They had even devised a secessionist flag, decorative in the IHT even without its color — a white gull

flying slantwise across a golden circle (the sun) on a field of blue (the sea).

My hotel at La Flotte-en-Ré was flanked by six tall flagpoles that usually flew the flags of countries represented by the guests; but in moments of whimsy the proprietor hoisted others that he apparently hoped nobody would be able to identify. I recognized the ensigns of the United Nations, the Common Market and the first national flag of the United States, which I thought, with its 13 stars arranged in a circle: 1777, with its 13 stars arranged in a circle: Elizabeth Islanders' rebels, a real puzzle, might appropriately fly here.

Besides, the Ile de Ré was then also in conflict with mainland authorities who wanted to increase their control over the island. An alliance was clearly indicated. I wrote to the airport the next day, pointing out that the two islands were sisters in rebellion; Cuttyhunk sent its flag to the Ile de Ré. It proved too small to join the others on the flagpoles, so Monsieur Jean Gaudry, proprietor of the hotel, who was also mayor of La Flotte, hung it in his office in the city hall.

Cuttyhunk and the Ile de Ré have more in common than resistance to off-islanders; they are, for instance, two of the only four places where I have been able to eat lobster only minutes out of the sea. The other two were the island of Bréhat, off the northern coast of Brittany, and Rockport, Mass., on Cape Anne, a

split of land reputed to be the nearest point to Europe in the United States. I had intended to add them to a North Atlantic Confederation of Autonomous Lobster Republics, but the idea ran out of steam, or I did, and I was left with a dual alliance.

Cuttyhunk and the Ile de Ré are alike in that both possess local histories little-known except on their own territories. I doubt if many Americans are aware that the first permanent building (a fort) erected in English-speaking America was built on Cuttyhunk in 1602 by a forgotten hero of early American exploration, Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, who also named Cape Cod, an act now attributed unanimously but erroneously to the Pilgrims.

The Ile de Ré is intensely conscious of its history. A taxi driver temporarily in my employ once ground his car to a stop before a fragment of wall of ecclesiastical character, stretched towards it a trembling and accursed arm, and roared in fury: "Bukemono did that." The vehemence of his anger suggested that this crime could have been committed no earlier than the preceding Thursday, but on investigation I discovered that it was in 1627 that the Duke of Buckingham had destroyed the 12th-century, originally Cistercian, Abbey of St. Laurent des Châtelliers.

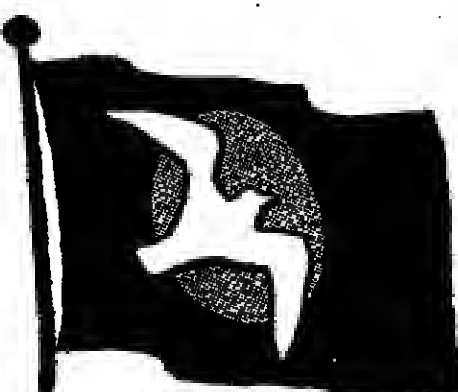
History has left its mark on the names of the Ile de Ré. La Flotte probably commemorates the fleet Richelieu sent there in 1621 to stamp out the Protestantism with which the island had become infected from the Huguenot stronghold of La Rochelle, just across the Pen-

nins Breton on the mainland. (Ré's strategic position as the key to La Rochelle earned for it the unwelcome attentions of warriors through the centuries, including, in World War II, those of the Germans, who left there the solid bunkers seen in "The Longest Day," which was filmed partly on this island.)

When I first came to France in 1927, the Ile de Ré was the last place in the world I would have picked for a vacation; it was a name of dread. It was from there that the notorious La Martinique, named from St. Martin, sailed two or three times a year, emptying the prison that had once been Vauban's fort of convicts bound for Devil's Island. Capt. Dreyfus presumably passed through; Mirabeau was once jailed here, but he was not en route to the penal colony.

Even today I would not think of visiting Ré in summer, when it must be something of a hellhole. Its year-round population (some of whom have never left the island) is 10,000; its summer population varies from 150,000 to 200,000 ("A wonder it doesn't sink," the Rétais say). Once, arriving there earlier than usual (September), I found the surface of the sea almost invisible under the floss and jettison the vacationers had left behind them; it seemed to be paved with toilet seats, an article that the summer visitors must have consumed in incalculable quantity.

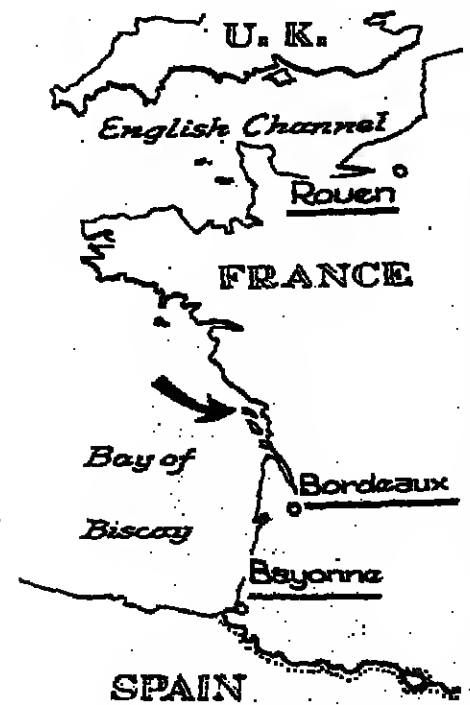
I usually go there later, when the hotels and summer homes are boarded up, to enjoy the balmy temperatures, regularly 3 degrees Centi-



Flag of the Elizabeth Islands.

grade above those of the mainland, though it is so close as to be visible from the eastern part of the island. The waters of Ré provide the northernmost refuge for fish escaped from the Mediterranean; during much of the year it is golden with minnows.

The last time I was there I sat on a bench at the edge of the sea waiting for the car that would return me to Paris. The sky was an Italian blue, the sun was warm, the light breeze seemed to promise the imminent arrival of spring. At my feet, the grass was spangled with the miniature daisies called paquerettes. The date was Dec. 20.



The arrow points to the Ile de Ré.



# International datebook

**AUSTRIA**  
 VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Dec. 13: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven). Dec. 16: Insole Albigramm cembalo (Bach). Dec. 19: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor/soloist (Beethoven, Mozart).

**BRUSSELS**, Cirque Royal — To Dec. 19: "Eros Thanatos."  
 •Plaisir des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — Dec. 12, 14 and 15: "Richard III." Dec. 17-19: "The Merchant of Venice." Dec. 18-19: "Richard III."  
 •British Museum — To Jan. 30: "Medieval Limoges." To mid-March: "Croy's Print."  
 •Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — English National Opera: Dec. 12 and 17: "La Traviata." Dec. 15 and 18: "Pelléas and Mélisande." Dec. 16 and 19: "Der Rosenkavalier."  
 •Polish House (tel: 589.46.70) — Dec. 12-20: Wanda Ostrowska (watercolors).  
 •Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) —

**weekend**

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**SCOTLAND**  
 EDINBURGH, Playhouse Theatre (tel: 031/557.25.90) — Scottish Opera: Dec. 12: "Die Fledermaus."  
 GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 041/331.12.94) — Scottish Ballet: To Dec. 19: "Cinderella."

**SWITZERLAND**  
 GENEVA, Grand Café des Grands 16 rue Général-Dufour — From Dec. 15: "L'Inconnu de L'Orient-Express" (Bretzi).  
 •Grand Théâtre — Dec. 17: Isaac Stern violin.  
 •Théâtre de Carouge — To Dec. 31: "Le Locandier" (Goldoni).  
 •Victoria Hall (tel: 23.81.21) — Dec. 14: Salvatore Accardo violin.  
 ZURICH, Thomas Mann Archives, Schönbühlstrasse, 15 — To Dec. 23: "Stanley Roseman," drawings of Benjamin Britten's opera, "Death in Venice."

**HONG KONG**  
 HONG KONG, City Hall, Concert Hall (tel: 26.15.84) — Dec. 12 and 14: "La Bohème" (Puccini), Ella Kiang, Rino Serbo, Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Carl Pini conductor.

**ITALY**  
 ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia — Dec. 13-15: National Academy Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor (Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich).  
 VENICE, Palazzo Ducale (tel: 041/70.92.88) — To Dec. 31: "From Titian to El Greco: For the History of Mannerism in Venice (1540-1590)," exhibition.

**JAPAN**  
 TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 586.33.97) — Dec. 19: Andras Schiff piano (Scriabin, Schubert).  
 •Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 045/833.78.05) — Dec. 12: "Coppelia," Matsuyama Ballet, Tokyo City Philharmonic Orchestra, Kazuo Fukuda conductor.  
 •Shōwa Women's University Hitori Memorial Hall — Dec. 5: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Stravinsky, Schubert).  
 •Yakuli Hall (tel: 03/401.03.15) — Dec. 12-13: "Brutus" wife.

**NETHERLANDS**  
 AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Dec. 12 and 16: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Mahler). Dec. 14: Isaac Stern violin, Andrew Wolf piano (Brahms, Schubert, Bartók, Franck).  
 •Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Dec. 13 and 17: Dutch National Ballet. Dec. 16, 20 and 22: "The Masked Ball" (Verdi), Nederlandse Opera.  
 •Stedelijk Museum, Paulus Potterstraat — To Jan. 3: "Henri Cartier-Bresson," exhibition.  
 THE HAGUE, Maastricht, Plein 29 — To Jan. 4: "Jacob van Ruisdael," exhibition.

**WEST GERMANY**

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 12, 15 and 17: "Idomeneo." Dec. 13: "Die verkaufte Braut." Dec. 16: "The Masked Ball." Dec. 18: "Hansel and Gretel."  
 •Städtische Oper (tel: 36.95.31) — Dec. 12: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Handel's "Messiah"). Dec. 13: Berlin Philharmonic Choir and Symphony Orchestra, Peter Schwarz conductor (Bach).  
 •Reinhold Theater (tel: 312.42.02) — "Whose Life is it Anyway?" (Clark).  
 MUNICH, Hans der Kunst — To Jan. 31: "American Painting: 1930-1980."  
 STUTTGART, Württembergische Staatstheater (tel: 0711/22.13.07).  
 •Opernhaus — Dec. 12: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Dec. 13: "Sargisraha" (Glass). Dec. 14: "Viva la Mamma" (Donizetti). Dec. 16: "Pollicino" (Henze).

**WALES**

CARDIFF, To Dec. 12: Music Festival (tel: 310.55). Includes: Dec. 12: London Mozart Players, Norman del Mar conductor, Jack Bryner clarinet (Elgar, Mozart, Haydn).

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starting at 10 p.m.: Nina Sistianni  
 •Hotel Meridien (tel: 758.12.30) — Every night starting at 10 p.m.: Joe Newman.  
 VIENNA, Stadthalle (tel: 92.66.01) — Through Dec. 20: Bibbini, Brown Sugar.  
 ON TOUR:  
 •Dollie Brand's African Group — Dec. 14 in Geneva, at the New Morning and Dec. 15 in Munich; at the Schwabinger Brau, Leopoldsdorf, etc. — Frank Van Brant.

# Chow Bites Back at Gault-Millau

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — These foreign food critics speak with forked tongues — and Mr. Chow's doesn't like it.

The latest Gault-Millau Guide to New York takes a withering look at the plush Chinese restaurant on East 57th Street, and its jet-setting proprietor, Michael Chow, has lashed back with a libel suit — the French good-food team's first in the United States.

Back in Paris, Christian Millau isn't ruffled. In almost two dozen years of candid eating out, he says, he and his sidekick, Henri Gault have had to cope with a round two dozen lawsuits — in France, Britain, Belgium and Switzerland. "And we've won every one of them," says the masters of gastronomic deflation, licking their lips.

Their Guide to New York (published last April in French and scheduled to appear in English next fall), complains that Mr. Chow's Peking duck pancakes are "the size of a saucer and the thickness of a finger," that the "principal concern of the waiters (Italian) is to sell you expensive alcoholic drinks" that "in a pinch, you might not care that you have to wait 10 minutes to obtain chopsticks instead of forks, that it is impossible to have the basic condiments" on the table and that the chow has "only the slightest relationship to the essential spirit of Chinese cuisine." It continues in this vein for eight paragraphs, taking time off to concede that the decor is "superb."

Michael Chow, who also owns Mr. Chow's restaurants in London and Beverly Hills, Calif., collects Art Deco and likes his customers to be artistic. He himself has been spotted making a flying visit to Paris to buy a prototype teacup. To a person of such refinement, such iconoclasm must be galling.

"They describe my fried rice as swimming in oil," he says in a telephone interview, "and throughout my 12 years' career in Mr. Chow's restaurants, I have been famous for my lack of oil. They say my Peking duck is finger-thick; but they would have to devise a very unique method to make it one-half inch — it would be impossible to eat. They say the green pepper was frozen on the plate. Well, even the worst restaurant in the world wouldn't freeze fresh vegetables."

In addition to these technicalities, Chow's lawyers are out to prove that the review was "published willfully and maliciously, intending to defame and to injure and destroy."

But in Gault and Millau's experience on their side of the Atlantic, judges have preferred to recognize what their lawyer likes to call "the French spirit of *Voltaire*" — their satirical impunity. "If we've been served a bad meal by people who couldn't give a damn," says the pair, "we don't see why we should write nice things about them."

It isn't unheard of, they add, to use legal proceedings as a publicity ploy. "When an actor is criticized for acting like a horse, he has a perfect right to sue for it," adds Millau, "but it doesn't mean he'll win."

In a dozen cases fought in France, says their lawyer, Eric Bernard, the judges have agreed that the law enshrined the right both to have



Christian Millau, left, and Henri Gault in New York.

one's say and to have one's fill. Put more professionally, consumer information and liberty of expression have always won out. In Rouen, an offended restaurant owner was told that the Gault-Millau magazine was right to exercise its functions rigorously, without worrying about his sensibilities.

By now the better-known among the French establishments know better than to bring things to court. Lesser members of the species have stopped proceedings in midstream. Since a trial in Metz, two years ago, when a judge decided yet again that Gault-Millau's caustic humor and highly personal delivery did not contravene the law or the two tenets of libel — unrelieved denigration or intent to harm — French restaurants have kept their litigious inclinations under control.

And we bet those who try to ape the French and sue. A swanky hotel in Geneva was miffed that the pair called its furnishings "banal" and cast aspersions on the heredity of its tapestries. The judge ruled that it wasn't the

critics' business to be constrained to pay compliments.

Chez Victor, the London bistro, smoldered at Gault-Millau's references to "typhoid in am-mouss" and the "galvanized stomach" of the proprietor, whom the restaurant had advertised as a regular customer. Victor's owner lost the first round, lost at the appeals court and was due to take the case up at the Old Bailey but didn't. Gault explains gleefully that the plaintiff just happened to find himself in prison at the crucial moment, for reasons, the critic says, that he now forgets.

Michael Chow is determined to have the last word. "Of course the article is quite amusing," he admits. "I have a sense of humor too."

He mentions the case brought against Gault and Millau for their remarks on that rickety pot Marcelline — its "pathetic crowd" and "lousy diseases." (The complaint was rejected.) "I hear that the mayor of Marseilles (Gaston Defferre) has become Interior Minister," says Chow. "Maybe I should call him and unite."

# The World's Fare: Feijoada

by Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO — "Feijoada completa," a bubbling black stew set on a graining board and ringed by condiments, can be forbidding to the uninitiated, but to Brazilians it is as cherished as the flag and the national anthem. Heitor Villa-Lobos, the composer, once showed his appreciation for the version he ate in the home of the Brazilian consul general in New York by scribbling a four-part canon in the cook's recipe book. Each voice stood for one of the main ingredients of the feijoada.

If, in fact, a complete feijoada was limited to just four components, it might not appear so formidable. But the sum of its parts is closer to 20 as the late Sergio Porto, a humorist and writer, took into account when he remarked that a feijoada was truly complete only if you stationed an ambulance at the front door.

A thesis on the Brazilian penchant for dishes like feijoada, submitted to the faculty of medicine in the northern state of Bahia at the turn of the century, argued that the "epilogue to all this abuse and sensuality" was "dyspepsia, stomach ulcers, diseases of the liver, intestinal disorders, affections of the kidneys, cardiac syncope, aneurism, apoplexy and other ills."

Luis da Camera Cascudo, author of "História da Alimentação no Brasil," warned strangers away. "It is useless to consider feijoada as attractive to foreigners. It would be like offering snails and frogs to someone who had spent his life living on the prairie."

The reaction of Alfredo Casal Torunes, a Spaniard, to his first glimpse of the dish 30 years ago bears out Cascudo's words of caution — but the story has a more telling ending. "I took one look at feijoada and I thought, it's so black, and how do I know what they're hiding in there?" Today Casal is not only an enthusiast, he is a part-owner of Alvaro's, a restaurant in Rio de Janeiro that makes one of the most highly touted feijoadas hereabouts.

Visitors from the United States can also adjust more easily than Cascudo imagined, because the dish — which is pronounced *fej-zo-ada* — has the same origin as American "soul food." Like the hearty cuisine created by

black Americans, feijoada was created by slaves from the parts of farm animals that plantation owners thought unfit for their families and discarded. Brazilian slaves took the largely fatty ingredients, mixed them with rice, black beans and manioc meal, and feijoada was born.

The dish has been refined in the two centuries since its beginnings. French travelers to Brazil 150 years ago frowned on it, but today one of the most talked-about feijoadas in Rio is served at a French restaurant called Le Bistro.

The meal can be the setting for highly spirited conversation and family reunions. In rural areas it has served as the forum for settling bloody family vendettas. In earlier days, when it was still being created in family kitchens, feijoada was the Sunday meal. With time, it became the typical Saturday lunch, and while Saturday remains the traditional day, feijoada can be eaten at selected restaurants around Rio every day of the week.

A typical Saturday feijoada in the Rio de Janeiro of the 1930s was served to 50 people seated at tables made from boards placed on sawhorses under towering mango trees. The trees served two purposes: They shaded the diners from Rio's punishing midday sun and they supported the hammocks that provided respite after a complete feijoada.

At Alvaro's a feijoada is served only on Saturday, but it begins to take shape at the end of the week when the manager, Jose Pedro de Araujo, makes his shopping rounds. It is a prodigious list he carries for the 150 portions the establishment prepares each Saturday: black beans; sun-dried beef slabs (*carne seca*); pork loins and ribs; pig's feet, tails and ears; smoked tongue; bacon; two types of sausage; kale; oranges; rice; onions; garlic; olive oil and peppers.

On Friday the chef, Octavio Ribeiro Melo, and his four assistants put all the meat into a tank of water and soak all the beans in another. To make the meat less salty, the water is changed every three hours. On Saturday morning they layer large pots with a base of beans, then *carne seca* and finally all the other meat, which has been cut into pieces. This is covered with the water in which the beans have been

soaking and topped by sliced onions, garlic, bay leaves, black pepper and whole unsliced oranges.

The pots are left for four to five hours over a high flame, with water added periodically. Then the meat is removed, the oranges are thrown away, the broth is separated into another container and the remaining soft beans are mashed before being reunited with the liquid. The final step is to sauté sliced onions and garlic in olive oil until they are golden and then to mix everything together again and bring it to a boil.

Then the leafy kale is shredded and boiled in salted water and sautéed with oil, garlic and onions. Farofa is made from manioc flour sautéed in bacon fat with cubed bacon and sliced garlic. Other side dishes include white rice, sliced oranges, hot peppers in oil and vinegar, bacon cubes and draft beer.

A half dozen wine buckets are filled with sliced limes used in making *caipirinhas*, the potent drink based on the Brazilian sugar cane distillate called *cachaça* that is the required appetite arouser preceding a feijoada.

If the weather is bad, people begin showing up at Alvaro's around 12:30 p.m. If the sun is out, diners linger on the nearby beach. They are permitted to eat their meal in bathing suits as long as shirts are worn.

Alvaro's — born 12 years ago in the Leblon neighborhood from the union of a butcher shop and a stand-up hamburgerette — is a decidedly informal place with wooden benches at many of the tables and pub mirrors and rows of bottles on the wall. The kitchen is tiny, and the bar area is narrow enough to permit those behind the bar to keep both hands working the draft-beer spigots while a kick backward shuts cupboard doors and refrigerator drawers.

Somewhat 110 people manage to be seated at one time during peak hours while dozens of others stand around waiting for a table. Waiters sing out their orders at the kitchen window and return minutes later when one of the cooks sways a desk clerk's bell with his palm. The atmosphere is cheerfully raucous, with all the determinants of that mood rising throughout the afternoon as more *caipirinhas* and beer move across the bar.

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# Computerizing the Yuletide Flower

by Brendan Boyle

MONSTER, the Netherlands — Nic van Geest has devoted almost every waking hour since the beginning of August to his poinsettias. He has watered, fed, trimmed, potted and pampered them so that each is just 12 inches tall with its green spread of leaves turning red, pink or white exactly as and when he planned.

"It's been worse than having newborn twins in the house," says his wife, Corrie, whose pre-Christmas weeks are spent in dread of the bell that can summon him to his greenhouse at any hour, day or night.

By Dec. 1, van Geest had left 50,000 of the bright, festive plants that the Dutch call Christmas stars. The first 100,000 raised in his 4.2-acre greenhouse had been sold for export. "It's a gamble every year and this is my sixth season," says van Geest, who had been up since 1 a.m., packing 4,000 plants into cartons for a refrigerated truck bound for Geneva.

"The Netherlands produces between 10 and 12 million poinsettias plants each year," he continues. "They go all over Europe, but they sell only in the six weeks up to Christmas and everything has to be geared to that short rush."

Van Geest bought the plants as seedlings in early August. With three helpers, he transplanted them closely and transplanted them again a few weeks later to give them room.

A computer handled the daily feeding and watering chores and checked the temperature and humidity constantly. But each of the 150,000 pots required repeated individual attention. The computer frequently rang for human help when it came up against problems beyond its capacity.

"We spray the plants with a growth inhibitor to achieve the most popular height-to-density proportion," van Geest says. "And I can fool them into changing color by pulling black plastic over the roof to simulate night."

The risk lies both in assessing the demand and in bringing the plants to their peak at the right moment. "Last year was bad," his wife adds. "We were left with 15,000 — exactly the number that should have brought in our profit. And after Christmas you can't give those things away."

The van Geests' farm in the oddly-named village of Monster, near the Hague, is among the larger of the 3,000 glass-covered farms that occupy 7,500 acres in the temperate coastal re-

gion. This area, called Westland, boasts the world's largest concentration of greenhouses, the highest productivity per square yard of vegetables and flowers and, probably, a distribution system that will move a plant from farm to store anywhere in Western Europe in 24 hours.

Farmers come from the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union to study methods used here. But Prof. Frans Krielaars, chairman of the commission for foreign integration in agriculture, says Westland's "glass city" is threatened by rising energy prices.

"The domestic natural gas used to heat the glasshouses has risen from 4 cents a cubic meter in 1970 to 27.9 cents now," he says. "The heating bill represents a quarter of the farmer's costs today." Van Geest explains that he will not be able to pay much more than his present annual bill of \$80,000 for gas.

"I hope to cut my gas consumption by 30 percent next year," he says. "That's my only hope." He will begin planting tomatoes as soon as the last poinsettias are gone, and will experiment in the spring with new soils, glass and planting techniques.

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# Christmas Shopping: In the Sweet Buy and Buy In Paris

by Jean Rafferty

**P**ARIS — Christmas shopping in Paris and looking for something besides wine and perfume, always good buys here? Start with the national obsession — food — and you can't go wrong. An original idea for your favorite gourmet: A pâté of the month for six months from master charcutier Lucullus d'Auteuil, 55 rue d'Auteuil, Paris 16 (tel: 525.65.22) who proposes a kilo of pâté delivered to Paris and near suburbs on the 21st of each month starting with pâté de Lucullus with foie gras for December, followed by pâtés of pheasant, wild boar, rabbit, duck and finishing in May with a *pâté de campagne au poivre vert*. The cost: 500 francs (about \$90).

For chocolate lovers: a basket of chocolate truffles, 70 francs from Le Nôtre, 49 avenue Victor Hugo, Paris 16 (tel: 501.71.71), who has the merriest Christmas lines in Paris: A white-gloved waiter serves free champagne to waiting clients. Or offer a champagne bottle filled with chocolate champagne corks, 85 francs from Désirée du Château, 9 rue du Château, Neuilly (tel: 624.59.73).

The chef of the family might love a French chef's toque, 29 francs from the work clothes department of La Samaritaine on the rue de Rivoli, Paris 1 (tel: 508.33.33); the food shopper, a smart canvas and wood shopping cart, in beige, black or khaki, 350 francs from La Joie du Homme, 60 rue de Boulaivilliers, Paris 16 (tel: 504.31.17); the restaurant connoisseur, a special address book with sections for bistros, foreign restaurants, French cuisine, and late-night ones, 59 francs from Moe Plus Ultra, 45 rue La Fontaine, Paris 16 (tel: 520.72.16).

What else are the French famous for? One answer is lingerie: For soigné nightdresses, go to Candide, 4 rue Mironneville, Paris 8 (tel: 265.80.55), from 150 francs up; Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, reportedly sleeps in oversized T-shirts. They come from Soumella, 26 rue Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 16 (tel: 720.52.02), 60 francs. Two of the freshest nightgowns — a multicolored cotton one, 350 francs, and a cream silk one, 430 francs, with matching beaded neck bolsters, 165 francs; and 185 francs — come from one of Paris' prettiest boutiques, run by Sophie Canovas at 5 place du Fürstenberg, Paris 6 (tel: 326.89.31). Or a lace-trimmed satin "tanga," based on the minimum worn by Amazonian Indians, 370 francs at Les Nuits d'Elodie, 1 bis avenue MacMahon, Paris 17 (tel: 755.68.95).

Gift your special lady with a makeup session with Olivier Echaudmaison, the man who transformed Princess Anne for her wedding. The cost is 290 francs at Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 120 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 073.02.03). Or indulge her with breakfast in bed on a clever beanie-weighted tray, detachable for cleaning, 161 francs in a choice of pastel Impressionist and naïf scenes at Perrier, 3 boulevard Raspail, Paris 7 (tel: 548.25.22).

If you have a fashionable lady on your list, give her the Paris accessory of the year: the shawl. Altona, 8 rue de l'Odéon, Paris 6 (tel: 325.53.93) has the least-expensive nice ones at 185 francs; Souleiro, 78 rue de Seine, Paris 6 (tel: 326.74.62), offers wool and silk ones for 465 francs; Sophie Canovas has snatching cashmere and silk shawls at 650 francs. For the sporty: gray flannel edged in leather, 370

francs at Pierre Frey, Nâtern, 39-41 Galerie Vivienne, Paris 2 (tel: 260.46.85).

Don't be afraid of the glamorous stores even if you're shopping on a shoestring. There's something about that orange Hermes box or that Dior label that makes a lot of hearts beat faster. The riding shop at Hermès, 24 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8 (tel: 265.21.60) is where clever young Parisiennes buy horse combs in leather cases, (130 francs) and hoof scrapers in leather pouches, used as change purses, (145 francs). Both sport the distinctive Hermes saddle mill as a snap and Hermes will initial for free. The braided leather of a trotting whip (155 francs) makes a super belt, and a chic way to wrap your breaks or sprains is in Hermes horse bandages, 30 francs in eight colors — a thought for the skiers on your list?

Bookbinding is the "in" hobby (Mme. Mitterrand does it) and those characteristic marbled papers and fabrics are to be found on everything from cushions to obelisks. One of the cleverest uses: accordion-pleated lampshades on a bedside light in a choice of 17 different patterns, 145 francs from La Tour de Bebel, 29 rue Condé, Paris 6 (tel: 326.97.86), which also has a marbled bridge set: card case and scorebook, 55 francs each; or small magnetized photo frame, 35 francs. Ask young bookbinder Aniane Gervais, 1 rue Crébillon, Paris 6 (tel: 329.75.31), to rebound a friend's favorite book. From 200 francs in a wide choice of hand-printed papers.

Some people can polish off their entire list at the shopping counters of the Louvre Museum, place Carrousel, Paris 1 (tel: 260.39.26). New this year, a gilded bronze comb pendant, 380 francs, based on an antique from the museum's collection. For the stamp-mad child you know, first-day covers based on Louvre-inspired issues, 12 to 40 francs. Upstairs, the print shop has an enormous selection of Chalcography, hand-printed on modern paper from some of its 14,000 original engraving blocks dating from the 17th century. Prints start at 30 francs.

The funniest ashyray in town looks like a house: the smoke from your resting cigarette comes out the chimney. It costs 85 francs at La Boutique du Sommeil, 24 rue Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 16 (tel: 720.57.36). Other gadgets great for stocking presents: a curved ballpoint pen bracelet, the rage of Paris schoolgirls, 10 francs from La Gadgèterie, 1 rue Georges Bizet, Paris 16 (tel: 720.52.20); an Alpinist climber's hook keyring, 36 francs from Les Climbers, 16 avenue Victoria, Paris 1 (tel: 236.36.68); political playing cards — the last four French presidents are the jokers in the pack — 32 francs from Bag and Ber, 9 avenue Niel, Paris 17 (tel: 572.15.04); French house number plaques, 40 francs for 2 numbers, 80 francs for 3 or more at La Papeterie Moderne, 12 rue de la Ferronnerie, Paris 1 (tel: 236.21.72).

There's one thing almost every child would put top of his list: an animal. Delight your child and help a charity by adopting a dog or cat from the SPA, the French Society for Protection of Animals. Free from the SPA pound, 30 avenue Pont de St. Denis, Gennevilliers, (tel: 798.57.40). Bring identity papers and a paid electricity or rent bill.

Or you can remember those often forgotten during the holidays — the old — with a donation to the foundation Claude Pompidou, 42 rue du Louvre, Paris 1 (tel: 236.45.73). It provides retirement centers for the aged as well as helping handicapped children.

# In Rome

by Barbara Donnelly

**R**OME — When Christmas shopping, there are few things for whetting one's acquisitive appetite like strolling the streets in front of the Spanish Steps past the shops full of jewelry, clothing and leather goods by designers like Gucci, Fucci and Fiorucci. One shouldn't miss it, if only for the show.

A few steps from the throng, at 228 via delle Carozze (tel: 678.29.73), there's a place called Miranda where you'll find luxurious mohair scarves and apparel, hand-loomed in a corner of the store. The colors of the material are bold and lustrous, just the thing to keep the winter's gloom at bay. Big wraparound scarves in solid colors or plaids, about 18 by 70 inches, are priced at 18,000 lire (315). Shawls run up to 28,000 lire, while clothing prices range from 60,000 to 95,000 lire. If you don't find what you want on display, they'll make it to order for you at no extra cost. Major credit cards are accepted.

On the other side of via del Corso, on a little street just off the piazza di Campo Marzio, vicolo delle Coppelle 59 (tel: 65.95.36), is the Sicilian artist Giovanni de Simone. The place is called Nonostante, which means "notwithstanding," and it's irresistible.

De Simone's pottery features fantastical people and animals that are executed in a lively, colorful Cubist style on a white background. Enormous coffee mugs or a cup and saucer from the artist's workshop costs 4,500 lire, with pitchers and vases running as high as 11,000 lire. Pieces designed and signed by de Simone range from 25,000 to 30,000 lire. Nonostante also carries marionettes, ingenious wooden mechanical toys and bird whistles from southern Italy and the Mediterranean.

For the espresso lover, the pantry supply store Bagagli Vittorio on via Campo Marzio 42 (tel: 679.06.93) offers coffee pots that combine utility with the best in modern Italian design. Among the handsome stove-top models is the Carmencita Lavazza with its streamlined shape and domed top, available in high-quality polished stainless steel from 26,000 lire (three cups) to 32,000 lire (six cups); also in copper for 45,000 to 55,000 lire. If that isn't your cup of coffee, Bagagli Vittorio also carries electric cappuccino makers by Pavoni. This piece of machinery will steam milk for coffee or hot chocolate and makes 8 to 10 cups of espresso. It's priced at 195,000 lire, while the 18-20-cup model runs 260,000.

For the right coffee to go with the machine, try the Tazza d'Oro — a cross between an Italian café and a South American coffee warehouse — near the Pantheon. It has huge burlap bags and bins of different roasts to blend, as well as a prepackaged Regna di Café brand that is very rich and good. While you're there, treat yourself to a belt of espresso with a dollop of whipped cream (*caffè con panna*); it's a speciality.

On via della Scrofa, between the Pantheon and Piazza Navona, you'll find writing accessories at Fincider (tel: 654.80.14) to add a touch of elegance to the best-endowed office or desk. The stationer offers a selection of fine Florentine leather boxes and frames in jewel-like burgundies, forest greens and royal blues. Hand-worked frames with simple gold trim range from 26,000 to 66,000 lire depending on

# In Bonn

by Hal Piper

**B**ONN — Since West Germans are both rich and materialistic, they already have everything. So what do you give a German for Christmas? What does a German give another German?

"It's a problem," admits a suburban housewife. Some of her friends are trading up to a fancier hi-fi. Some are checking out video cassette recorders. And many this year are thinking snow.

A second vacation in the winter is still something for most Germans to work toward, and recession or no, many of them have made it this year. Popular gifts, the housewife reports, are ski parkas — or whole ski vacations.

Then there are the Germans who are going native. Germans are now so rich that they can afford to search for lost roots. So they are dressing up in national costume. The most distinctive of the national costumes of Germany is generally identified in the public mind with Bavaria — dirndls, lederhosen, loden coats and happy-wanderer hats garnished with a sprig of boar-bristle. Not all of these articles are enjoying a sales boom this holiday season, but most of them are, and most of them are being adapted so as not to look too awfully Bavarian.

Dropping the hem of a dirndl to floor length makes a Rhineland matron feel both evening-dressy and just a little bit ethnic. (A Bavarian thinks it a travesty.)

Priests, of course, depend on the style and quality of the individual dresses, but dirndls do not come cheap. A plain summer dress can hardly be found for less than 200 Deutsche marks (\$90). As we move up the scale to silk brocade evening dirndls with silver buttons, the numbers spin up to 2,000 or 3,000 DM.

Men, too, have come out of the forest and into the streets in their knee-length knickerbockers and tight-collared jackets. And loden has progressed from outerwear to outdoorwear, and branched from the traditional green into brown and gray colors. A woman now may be completely outfitted in loden — skirt (125 DM), slacks (150 DM), vest (80 DM) and coat with embroidery stitching (595 DM).

The accessory for all of this is grand, bunting jewelry. At its simplest, grandi is a deer's tooth set in gold and worn by either sex to dress up a dirndl, a student-prince jacket or other suitably German-looking costume. Ideally, of course, the deer's tooth should be a trophy bagged by the wearer, or her mate. Grandi has surpassed itself, however, and become a branch of the jeweler's art, complete with mail-order catalogs and artisans who will design individual pieces on commission (for hunters who have brought home something of particular pride).

Tight-fisted men who indulge their women in nothing else are caught up in the grandi craze. One suburban housewife reports that one of her neighbors finally learned how to cash in on her husband's mania for hunting. After years of being made to scrimp and save on grocery money and shoes for the children,

she announced that she wanted some hunting jewelry; he forked over, and has continued to fork over without a whimper on every subsequent request. Grandi has done wonders for their marriage.

As with all serious collector passions, grandi is expensive. A man's tie clip comes for 400 DM. Keychains, earrings and ladies' rings may run into the thousands of marks.

Another Christmas fad is dolls. Well, Christmas dolls are more of a tradition than a fad, but this year had meets tradition in antique dolls. The real thing, of course, is a collector's rarity, but doll kits or ready-made china dolls in the antique style are popular gifts, at prices ranging from 39 DM to 379.

These dolls and others are available at Puppen Koenig, at Gangolfstrasse 8 in the downtown pedestrian zone (tel: 63.74.15). Bonn's best toy store. There is even a doll whose hair allegedly grows and can be dyed and permed (85 DM).

The store also has the capital's most elaborate electric train setup (with a village of quaint, half-timbered houses) and biggest inventory of doll houses and furnishings, including a Pennsylvania Dutch-style grandfather's clock for a doll house at 3.95 DM. No, at that price it doesn't keep time, but it is cute.

Along with the usual electronic gear ("Hunt the U-Boat," for example), Puppen Koenig offers a full line of wooden toys for which Germany has been famous since the medieval handicraftsmen of Nuremberg. They are made now with smooth, clean lines and range from a horse or duck (7.90 DM) to bulldozers, tractors and a crane rigged to hoist blocks (67 DM).

For something more in the traditional style, buy a colorful wooden nutcracker guardsman. These come in various prices (15 to 85 DM), reflecting size, craftsmanship and perhaps the prestige of the regiment depicted.

But what shall we get for the legendary great-aunt who is so hard to please? How about German Christmas decorations? Kunstgewerbe Vogt, at 10 Stockenstrasse, (tel: 63.27.55), near the university, has a line of window and table decorations and tree ornaments — star-shaped wood shavings, wrapped packages, gingerbread cookies, angels, toy soldiers and the like — starting from 1.95 DM. And if the legendary great-aunt should happen to be a jogger, just remember that West Germany exports Adidas to the world. Kunstgewerbe Vogt has a key-fob, real-leather running shoe, (9.70 DM), authentic down to the angle of the trademark stripes.

Perhaps your great-aunt would prefer to make a donation to charity. Germans give to many causes, of course, but many families have adopted German families on the eastern side of the wall and send them clothing and food specialties. As life has improved in East Germany, this charity is less needed, and so many West Germans now are adopting Polish families. A Catholic charity organizing relief for Poland is Kolpingwerk-Deutscher Zentralverband, Kolpingplatz 5/11, 5000 Köln 1.



the size and quality of the leather. Sculpted leather boxes range from under 25,000 for the smallest sizes to 58,500 lire for the medium-sized — 4-by-6-inch model — and 118,000 lire for the 6-by-9-inch size. Fincider also has beautiful leatherbound agendas and datebooks that start at about 4,000 lire.

For real extravagance, Fincider — which has branches in Florence, Milan, Viareggio and Catania, Sicily — sells a huge precision brass pencil sharpener, with a magnifying glass built into the top to show the clocklike works within, for 94,000 lire.

It is also worth braving the chaos at the Christmas bazaar on piazza Navona. Brightly lit booths line the oval piazza, selling crafts, toys, games and crèche figures, which are the traditional Italian Christmas decoration. The candy-makers hawk piles of *torrone*, a nut taffy, and spun-sugar confections that are enough to make healthy teeth hurt two blocks away.

Just off one end of the piazza is a charming ceramic store called La Bella Coppa, at via Coronari 8 (tel: 654.15.29), that sells hand-painted pottery from all over Italy, including the boldly patterned Tuscan ceramics. Prices start at about 4,000 lire.

Charity begins at Rome. One could start by sending contributions to the Italian headquarters of the Sisters of Mother Teresa, Missionaria della Carità di Calcutta, at 1 Salita San Gregorio al Celio 00184 Rome, (tel: 751.62.17), the Comitato di Sant'Egidio, piazza San Egidio, 3, A 00153, Rome (tel: 589.59.45) runs a social-action project for refugees, lodging and feeding them at their hostel and helping them regularize their papers.

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A Stronger Pulse Is Shown in London

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The market has never before been watched with quite as much anxiety by professionals in almost every field. The sense of danger that has been perceptible since July has made buyers considerably more hesitant for some time and this week's sales were awaited like opinion polls by political leaders before an election.

The first test came on Tuesday at Sotheby's auction of Western medieval manuscripts. It was positive — in its own limited area. The star piece was a French manuscript illuminated around 1370 or 1380 in the Parisian court atelier for the brother of King Charles V, the Duc de Berry, who was the greatest European bibliophile in the Middle Ages.

The volumes included a large-format miniature and 33 column-wide square miniatures. They had immense charm but no great beauty, like most miniatures of that period — except for those executed by such an outstanding figure as the Maître de Boucicaut, whose masterpiece, a manuscript of Boccaccio's "famous men" with 50 miniatures, done around 1410, was sold in Paris last year for close to \$1 million.

Sotheby's manuscript neither ranked among the great achievements of the late Middle Ages nor was it in particularly good condition: It lacked several folios and showed some water-staining along the edges. Like the Paris manuscript, it had lost its period binding. But Sotheby's manuscript, however, had one asset: It contained the text of "Les Grandes Chroniques de France," a memorial to the feats of the French royal family undertaken in the 12th century, continued under the reign of St. Louis and further amplified on the request of King Charles V, who made it his favorite reading.

Copies of the work are very rare. But what made Sotheby's manuscript important is that it offers many variants differing substantially from the 10-volume critical edition produced by the French scholar Jules Viard between 1920 and 1953. Such variants are important for they cannot have been caused by negligence since the heraldic devices of the Duc de Berry prove that it was intended for him. This type of manuscript would necessarily have been executed in the Paris court atelier and is therefore datable and securely localized, an important consideration for illuminated manuscripts. In short, it is the superlatively luxurious archi-

ivist's dream. To sell such a volume is anything but easy.

A brilliant entry written like a scholarly article by Sotheby's expert Christopher de Hamel, himself a passionate medieval scholar, certainly helped. Its successful sale is nonetheless miraculous. The book just made it over the reserve price as it reached £223,000 paid by a French foundation called the Société des Manuscrits et Autographes Français.

The second test came on Wednesday at Sotheby's sale of Old Master paintings. This time, the outcome was slightly different. Several works failed to sell, accounting for 21 percent of the gross total. Another indication of a definite reticence on the buyer's part was provided by some low prices paid for a few good paintings. A typical case was that of a Dutch portrait of a woman done by Johannes Vermeer in 1654. The suggestion of a smile on the woman's lips shut tight, the light springing up mysteriously from behind her head, combined to create a subdued, cool atmosphere summing up the austerity of Northern European Protestantism. At £11,000 it was decidedly the day's bargain.

And, while Sotheby's expert Tim Llewellyn declared himself highly satisfied with the £101,000 — almost twice the estimate — paid by the Wildenstein New York branch for a painting of "The Penitent Magdalen" done by Guercino, one may wonder if it is not worth quite a bit more than even the price it rose to. First, it is a mastery composition characterized by an extraordinary handling of space. Its feel for nature anticipates Romanticism, in attuning the dramatically lit landscape to the mood of the scene: The kneeling saint is gazing at a cross under a stormy sky at sunset. Second, its condition was quite good, despite thick glassy layers of cheap varnish repeatedly applied at short intervals by the authorities of the Borough of Macclesfield, to which it was presented in 1903. Third, its provenance can be traced far back in time and is entirely non-commercial — the work has never been owned or sold by dealers.

Sooner or later the Guercino will resurface in some museum or institution — after proper cleaning. Having said that, it is sad to add that it would be hard to get a higher price for such a painting at auction. It takes the setting of a top art dealer to negotiate such works, which are not sufficiently obvious to create a stir with the public — as well as a determined curator at the interested party, who will put it across to his board of trustees that a large-size Guercino is very hard to come by.

Such obscurity can be objected to on the

grounds that architecture concerns everyone, and that statements about architecture consequently should refer to things that are a matter of common experience.

It is quite normal that architects, among themselves, should have a stenographic language, but it is still rather symptomatic that they do not seem to be able to translate this into a common, everyday form that the layman can grasp.

Despite these obvious shortcomings, some of them inherent in the fact that buildings are better understood when we are in them than when we look at them in the shape of plans, drawings and photographs, both shows raise important issues and deserve to be visited by anyone concerned with the shape of the city to come.

A further warning that things are not all plain sailing was given on Friday at Christie's Old Master sale in which 39 percent of the £2.5 million grand total remained unsold, despite some excellent scores. A painting by the 17th-century Roman artist Guido Canacci, better known as Cagnacci, zoomed to a record £209,000. But the main picture, a family of peasants considered to be by the Le Nain brothers, remained unsold at £550,000. It was later the object of a private negotiation.

Pinocchio Turns 100 in Florence

by Susan Lamsden

FLORENCE — It has struck more than one adult foreigner passing through Florence this season that Pinocchio, that childhood character unencumbered with nationalities and borders, is — but of course — Italian.

In fact, the wooden puppet whose adventures have enlivened bedtimes from Boston to Burma was created exactly 100 years ago by the Florentine writer Carlo Lorenzini, who took the pen name "Collodi" from the Tuscan village in which he spent much of his childhood. The adventures have been translated into more than 80 languages and in Italy alone there have been 256 editions. All of which warrants a centennial party. Among the festivities are several exhibitions, the most important being "Pinocchio e la sua immagine" (Pinocchio and His Illustrators), at the Spedale degli Innocenti in Florence until the end of December.

The 23 illustrators, selected from more than 150 over the years, show not only the broad variety in artistic interpretations of Pinocchio, but the evolution of illustrative art since 1881.

The contradictory nature of the poor puppet who wanted to be a good son to his carpenter father and have a good time, too, was a boon to illustrators. So was Collodi's sparse description of places, people and animals. As a result, the Red Clayfish Inn, the talking caterpillar, the lame fox, the blind cat and the blue-haired fairy all lend themselves to different portraits. Best of all, there was Pinocchio's mysterious nose, which grew every time he told a lie.

The first illustrations of "Pinocchio" appeared in the *Giornale per i Bambini*, a children's newspaper in Rome in which the tale was serialized. Collodi needed quick cash to pay off gambling debts and, some say, a way in which to vent his disgust with Italy, divided even after unification.

In any case, Collodi's previous political journalism was decidedly inferior to the masterpiece that began to unfold week by week. When Pinocchio was hanged by assassins in the 15th chapter and the book ended, he had to be brought back to life and print by popular outcry. The adventures continued for another 21 chapters until Pinocchio became a real boy, a reward for having risked death to save his poor old father. The Christian theological interpretation seems clear, but even Marxists and Freudians have laid claims to the story.

When it was printed as a book in 1883, Collodi's old friend and colleague, the illustrator Enrico Mazzanti, gave Pinocchio an elegant, but heavy, adult 19th-century world where people lorded it over animals. Carlo Chiosri, his successor, took the opposite tack in his devotion to details of animals and atmosphere. With Chiosri, the world of Pinocchio begins to be properly suspended in the eternity of childhood.

The first luxury color edition of "Pinocchio," illustrated in 1911 by Attilio Mussino, shows the influence of such U.S. illustrators as Winsor McCay, the creator of Little Nemo. Indeed, Mussino was later responsible for bringing Little Nemo to Italy and having it published in another children's journal, *Corriere dei Piccoli*. Another American, R.F. Outcault, the creator of the Yellow Kid, also left a mark on Mussino: Action had become all-important. Reprinted in luxury, economy and paperback editions, Mussino's work is still the most successful of the century.

For sheer beauty, there are the illustrations of Luigi and Maria Augusta Cavallieri, published in 1924. Pinocchio is cast in a feminine "Art Nouveau" world of soft color and swirling design. Also captivating are the 1935 illustrations of Piero Bernardini, the only person to fix Pinocchio unmistakably in Tuscany with its undulating hills, cypresses and graceful farmhouses.

Walt Disney's 1940 film was a dire and undesirable change in the Pinocchio tradition, according to the exhibition's organizers, Valentino Balducci and Andrea Rauch. Gone is the lean and witty character of the Italians, and in its place is a chubby folk that seems more like a baby, or Mickey Mouse if the long nose were exchanged for large ears.

With the boom of television and films in the 1950s and 1960s, the quality of illustration declined as books ceased to be the main instrument for teaching children. At the same time,

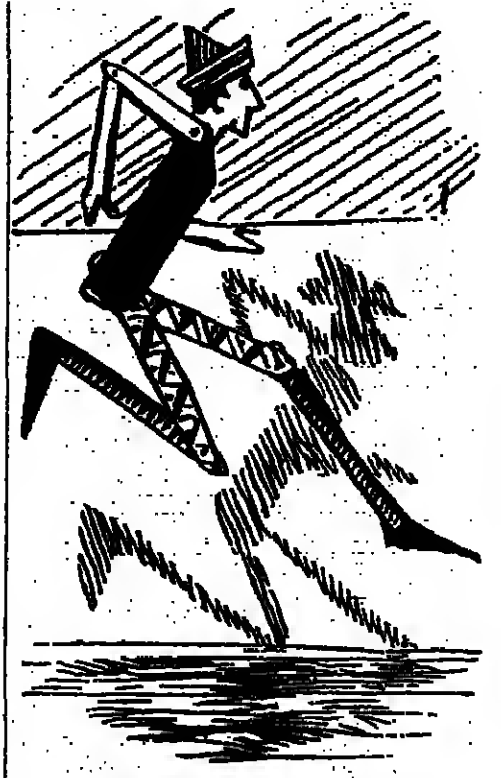


Illustration by Ugo Fleres.

Pinocchio's illustrators seem to have only an adult audience in mind. Sergio Rizzuto's illustrations are high realism. Alberto Longoni's have the acid style of Saul Steinberg and Jean-Pierre Sempé. Both are fascinating cerebral art, but art, not illustration, and for adults not children. But then, maybe one should ask a child.

After Florence, "Pinocchio and His Illustrators" will be shown in Tokyo at the Takashimaya Store in April and May, 1982, in Paris at the Pompidou Center in July and August, in Madrid in the fall and then in the United States in a city not yet chosen.

Architecture's Future Continued from page 7W

texts are concerned with a "human scale," others with regional style or stylistic reference to the past, others are keenly aware of the way unobtrusive architecture shapes the movements of those who live in it, others are concerned with the expressive value of forms, the salvaging and reconversion of old factories and water towers, the low-profile restoration of rundown urban districts, but also, occasionally, with spectacular, eclectic or kitschy extravaganzas, sometimes solemn, sometimes with a dash of catty humor.

The show at La Salpetrière includes contributions by about 60 architects or teams of architects from countries around the world and is clearly presented in a handsome catalog. Unfortunately the show itself is almost beyond the grasp of the visiting layman.

Perhaps it is more than accidental, in fact symbolic, that it should be presented in the shape of a somewhat shabby-looking maze of pretentious plywood facades that may have looked newer in Venice but that convey nothing in particular. As a result the visitor does not really feel he is looking at an exhibition and leaves with the impression that he has been sitting through archives — a mass of plans, drawings, photographs and sometimes obscure theoretical demonstrations.

The exhibition at the Institut Français d'Architecture is limited to French architects and is, on the whole, easier to grasp, despite some cryptic panels that stand here and there like statements of principle.

Such obscurity can be objected to on the

grounds that architecture concerns everyone, and that statements about architecture consequently should refer to things that are a matter of common experience.

It is quite normal that architects, among themselves, should have a stenographic language, but it is still rather symptomatic that they do not seem to be able to translate this into a common, everyday form that the layman can grasp.

Despite these obvious shortcomings, some of them inherent in the fact that buildings are better understood when we are in them than when we look at them in the shape of plans, drawings and photographs, both shows raise important issues and deserve to be visited by anyone concerned with the shape of the city to come.

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Sculpture in the service of religion and then as an adjunct to good living for the scholar and connoisseur is exemplified in two current London exhibitions.

Ancient Chinese Sculpture at Eskenazi, Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, W1 to Dec. 24, brings together 17 pieces, of which all but 2 are images of the Buddha, the beneficent Kuan-yin or of Bodhisattvas, carved between the Northern Ch'i dynasty (A.D. 549-577) and the late Yuan dynasty (1279-1368).

Undoubtedly the most important piece in the exhibition is a large limestone standing figure of the Buddha, of which Edmund Capon, director of the Art Gallery of New South Wales, writes in his catalog introduction: "It embodies

all the qualities characteristic of Northern Qi (Ch'i) Buddhist sculpture."

These he enumerates as simple monumental form, smooth surface with close draperies emphasizing the body beneath, serenity of profile, monumental but naturalistic facial features, and the added distinctive incident of tight, coiled curls, pronounced eyebrows and a firm line from forehead to nose-tip.

Although as the centuries pass, the sculptures lose some of their simplicity, they lose nothing in the serenity of their postures and the authority of their gestures. This is particularly well seen in the late Sung-early Yuan (13th-14th century) wooden figure of Kuan-yin seated on a lion. Finely carved, the figure wears a jeweled crown and ornate necklace, though the draperies are still suggested by simple, incisive carving. The ferocity of the

guardian lion contrasts strongly with the calm of the seated Kuan-yin, a contrast that must have been all the more marked when the piece was first made, since the differences were emphasized by decorations in yellow, cream, red, green, blue and gold, of which the carving still bears traces.

Jade, an even more tractable material than wood, has been treasured in China from earliest recorded times. Three thousand years ago it was carved to produce rank badges, to form tokens of possessions to be buried with the dead and to form the *ci-da* — that symbol of immortality — that was placed in the mouth of the dead, to give the dead tongue speech.

By the 18th century A.D., when most of the pieces on display in an exhibition of Fine Jade (Spinak, 5, 6 & 7 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1 to Dec. 27) were carved, jade was used chiefly to make ornaments, talismans, emblems of good health and prosperity for the connoisseur, and brush holders, water-droppers, table screens, bowls, boxes and brush washers for the table of the scholar-calligrapher.

The 99 pieces in the show embody a great variety of forms and colors, from a very pale gray-green dish that has a dragon in pursuit of a flaming pearl in high relief inside the bowl, to a pair of fish and a flaming pearl made from a single piece of jade so veined that one fish is purple-gray, the second creamy-white flecked with brown,



Kuan-yin seated on a lion.

and the pearl a translucent smoky blue. This was presumably a Buddhist betrothal or marriage gift, since the flaming pearl is an emblem of the Buddhist faith and the pair of fish a pre-Buddhist emblem of conjugal felicity.

The Chinese jade carver had an astonishing command of his medium, making a decorative composition without doing the stylized violence to natural forms of, for example, Art Nouveau or Art Deco. A fine example of this is the 17th-century opening lotus leaf in celadon jade with a bud bound to the leaf-stalk by a ribbon. It is so true to nature that a plant hunter who had never seen a real lotus would at once recognize it, and yet it forms a splendidly decorative shallow bowl.

Even more magnificent are the carvings when the artist, not limited by a real-life model, can allow his imagination free rein. In the present show, the 18th-century phoenix with a chrysanthemum in its beak is a case in point. The mythical and immortal bird, emblem of the empress, as the dragon was of the emperor, stands proudly upon a rock, scrolled tail-plumage and mandarin crest erect.

It is a noble image in the tradition of phoenix and flower sculptures that had then been in existence in China for more than 2,000 years. A cousin-german of this jade phoenix is to be found carved on a rock tile (now in the Empressopoulou Collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum) dating from 200 B.C.

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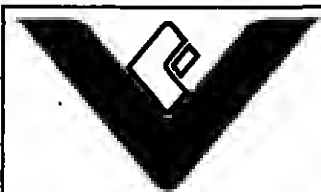
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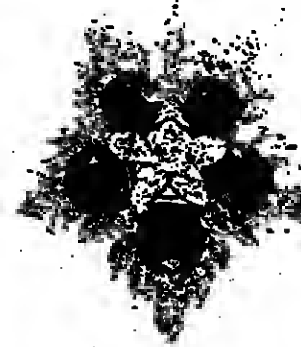
Phoenix in celadon jade.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Motorola to Acquire Four-Phase in Stock Trade

SCHAUMBURG, Ill. — Motorola has agreed to acquire Four-Phase Systems of Cupertino, Calif., in an exchange of stock valued at about \$253 million, the firms announced.

Ford Transforms Steel Division Into Subsidiary

DETROIT — Ford Motor is transforming its steelmaking division into a subsidiary called Rouge Steel. The division, which is the ninth-largest U.S. steelmaker, lost money last year for the first time in 32 years.

Elf's Refining Loss Much Larger Than Forecast

PARIS — Sté. Nationale Elf-Aquitaine expects an operating loss of 3 billion francs (\$526.8 million) on refining activities in 1981, after a profit of 79.6 million francs last year, according to Elf chairman Albin Chalandon.

Japan Traders Selling More U.S. Grain to China

TOKYO — Marubeni Corp. and other Japanese trading houses are carrying large amounts of U.S. grain to China, officials said Friday. A spokesman for Marubeni, believed to be the largest handler in Japan of U.S. grain for China, said exports in the year ending next March may reach 1 million metric tons, at an estimated value of \$200 million.

Yugoslavia Cuts Size of Planned Eurocredit

By Tom Heneghan

REUTERS

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's next Eurocredit will probably be smaller than the \$300 million to \$300 million rather than the originally planned \$400 million, National Bank adviser Dija Marjanovic said Friday.

Moscow Reportedly Seeks Bank Loan

REUTERS

LONDON — The Soviet Union is seeking to raise a \$500-million loan, one of its largest single borrowings from Western banks, according to Western banking and diplomatic sources in London and Eastern Europe.

The Hunter Becomes the Hunted

U.S. Steel, With Reserves Tied Up, Faces Mobil's Threat

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When U.S. Steel Chairman David M. Roderick spoke to a group of analysts last month, someone asked if he was worried about the possibility of waking up one day to find that his company was a takeover target.

Marathon," said Robert Crandall, an economist with the Brookings Institution. He was referring to Mobil's move to solve the antitrust issues raised by its Marathon bid by offering to sell Marathon's marketing, transportation and refining assets in the Middle West to Amcrada Heist.

Swap Possible

Mr. Crandall said that an acquisition of U.S. Steel minus Marathon's marketing assets would probably be viewed by the Justice Department as just another big conglomerate merger. Although Mobil has said that it might buy up to 25 percent of U.S. Steel's shares on the open market, investment bankers and other sources believe that Mobil will

purchase as much U.S. Steel stock as it takes to obtain Marathon's domestic oil, particularly the company's 49.6-percent interest in the Yates oilfield in Texas.

But the biggest U.S. steel company may turn out to be the cheapest way of acquiring new reserves, in the opinion of Mobil's leaders, since the fall in the price of oil companies' shares have made oil exploration more profitable on Wall Street than in the Baltimore Canyon off the East Coast.



William P. Tavolares ... Cheapest way to buy oil

OPEC Cuts Prices On Some Crudes

From Agency Dispatches

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates — Faced with a continuing surplus on world petroleum markets, OPEC oil ministers agreed Friday on price cuts for certain crudes ranging from 20 cents to 70 cents a barrel from Jan. 1.

mainly affect heavier crudes which have a high fuel oil yield.

However, analysts said the cuts would have only a minimal effect on the average OPEC price. Mr. Oteiba said the price of Iranian heavy crude was cut 70 cents a barrel to \$32.30, the same price as heavier crudes from Kuwait. He added that Algeria and Libya were to set prices between \$37 and \$38 a barrel — a drop of 50 cents — while Nigeria, which produces a similar quality crude, was to remain at \$36.50. UAE crudes were cut 20 cents a barrel.

Court Delays U.S. Steel's Bid for Marathon

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — A federal appeals court reinstated Friday a temporary restraining order barring U.S. Steel from purchasing Marathon Oil stock and agreed to hear Mobil's appeals of rulings against its efforts to gain control of Marathon.

and disseminate tender offer materials in its pursuit of Marathon. But Mobil will not be allowed to buy or accept for payment tendered shares until five business days following the decision on the appeal.

In Columbus, Mobil lawyer John Elam said, "If we hadn't gotten this order, it would have all been over at midnight Monday. This doesn't mean we've won — only that they [the appeals court judges] felt the matter is significant and should be heard."

the appeals court order. U.S. Steel officials are chafing to comment.

Mobil is challenging details of the Marathon-U.S. Steel agreement, contending the two companies had arranged a "sweetheart deal" to give U.S. Steel a big advantage over other bidders.

Prices Ease on Wall Street; U.S. Money Supply Swells

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased Friday amid speculation that the weekly money supply figures would show a significant increase.

a recent downturn, interest rates remain at historically high levels, and "reduced monetary expansion is essential if the fight against inflation is to be successful."

James Baker, the White House chief of staff, said in Washington that the administration believes the economy will pull out of recession in the second or third quarter of next year. The administration previously has said recovery would come in the first half of 1982.

INDOSUEZ-MULTIBONDS. Fonds Commun de Placement 10, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg. DISTRIBUTION DES REVENUS DE L'EXERCICE ANNUEL CLÔTURE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1981.

Costa Rica, Banks Fail to Agree on Debts

REUTERS

NEW YORK — A two-day meeting between Costa Rica and a committee of its creditor banks made progress but produced no final agreement on the treatment of the country's commercial bank debt, banking sources said Friday.

possible effort to obtain external financing to cover its ongoing current account deficit.

Banking sources said Costa Rica told the banks it expects to obtain agreement on credit from the International Monetary Fund in the next few weeks.

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes sub-tables for Dollar Values and other currencies.

IMF Accord Sought

The Lehman Brothers statement said the banks stated they are aware of the considerable difficulties confronting the government of Costa Rica and are willing to work with the government to find appropriate solutions to the crisis.



MEMA

Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich. Stock market listings with columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Other Stock Markets. Dec. 11, 1981. (Closing prices in local currencies). Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 11. Table listing various stocks and their closing prices, including 12-month high and low prices.

Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich. Stock market listings.

Toronto Stocks. Closing Prices, Dec. 10, 1981. Table listing Canadian stocks and their closing prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Table listing various commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and their prices.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates. Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Canadian Indexes. Table listing various Canadian market indices and their values.

International Monetary Market. Table listing exchange rates for various international currencies.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. Features the headline 'SAVE!' and 'F.F. 528, S.Fr. 242, D.M. 264'. Includes text about a 12-month subscription and a special introductory offer.

Table titled 'THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT'. Lists exchange rates for various countries and currencies.

Market Summary NYSE Most Active. Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including company names and trading volumes.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's NYSE Index'. Lists various market indices and their values.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. Features the headline 'Incisive. In depth. International.' and includes contact information for subscriptions.

Table titled 'American Most Active'. Lists the most active stocks on the American market, including company names and trading volumes.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference code.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding market values.

U.S. House Version of AT&T Bill Introduced

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has received its own version of a bill to restructure the U.S. telecommunications industry and open the way for American Telephone & Telegraph to compete in new fields. Rep. Timothy Wirth, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee on telecommunications, consumer protection and finance, who introduced the bill Thursday, said the measure would promote competition with AT&T by other companies while protecting consumers from undue rate increases and reductions in telephone service.

Challenge by Mobil Turns The Predator into the Prey

Even an investment banker involved in the battle for Marathon had some misgivings about the recent developments. "It is a new chapter in corporate history, and I tremble a little bit and keep asking myself where does all of this lead," the banker said.

Belgium Raises Rates To Bolster Currency

BRUSSELS — The Belgian National Bank announced Friday it had raised its discount rate by 2 percentage points to 15 percent effective immediately. Foreign exchange market sources said it was an emergency move to protect the franc.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 11, 1981. Includes a table of floating rate notes with columns for bank, coupon, bid, and asked prices.

Standard of Indiana To End Unit in Italy

CHICAGO — Standard of Indiana will end its operations in Italy because of "highly unsatisfactory results" since the unit was established in 1961.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table showing gold options prices for various months (Feb, May, Aug) with columns for price and change.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding market values.

How to reach Belgium? the heart of Europe

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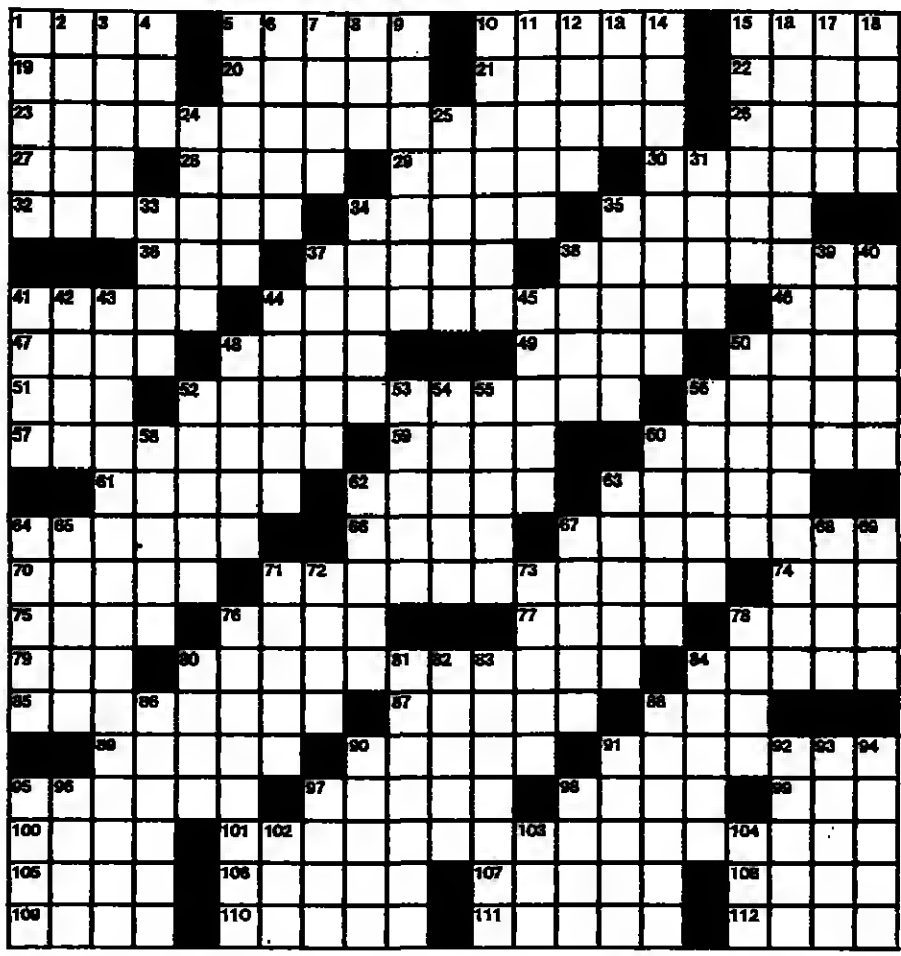
DeStreekkrant a group of 44 local papers which together form the biggest paper in the country 2.119.600 CIM-readers



# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

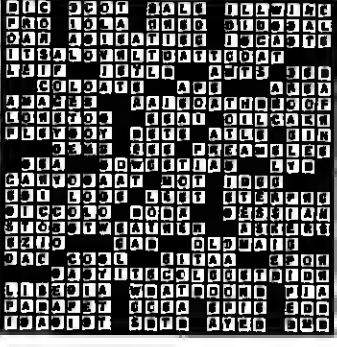
Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Union Members By Judith C. Dalton



- ACROSS**
- 1 White
  - 5 Glib
  - 13 Turkish
  - 15 Cavalryman
  - 19 Jazzy
  - 21 Baler
  - 23 Coarse
  - 25 Court
  - 27 Young
  - 29 Southern
  - 31 Tub
  - 33 Egg-shaped
  - 35 Cat's-paw
  - 37 Ears, barons
  - 39 Bars at the bar
  - 41 Memorize
  - 43 Horse
  - 45 Gallery at D.C.
  - 47 Rochet's
  - 49 Relative
  - 51 Jerk
  - 53 Stale
  - 55 Mining-area
  - 57 "Diga Diga"
  - 59 "1928"
  - 61 Disney's
  - 63 Penalty
  - 65 Painter
  - 67 Mondrian
  - 69 Helix
  - 71 Saint
  - 73 Anthony's
  - 75 Austin
  - 77 Med volcano
  - 79 Stake of a sort
  - 81 Harangue
- DOWN**
- 2 Farmer, often
  - 6 Deutsches
  - 8 Rorschach
  - 10 Descendants
  - 12 Nourish
  - 14 Baldness
  - 16 Cautious
  - 18 Thankless
  - 20 Wretch from
  - 22 Cheyenne
  - 24 O'Neill's
  - 26 Monogram
  - 28 Cavalier's
  - 30 Strap
  - 32 To's antithesis
  - 34 Sponsorship
  - 36 Shortly
  - 38 Period
  - 40 Dike
  - 42 Airplane
  - 44 Metric
  - 46 Measure in
  - 48 Manchester
  - 50 Eavesdrop,
  - 52 Modern style
  - 54 Have...to
  - 56 Unite
  - 58 Wooden-soled
  - 60 Socks
  - 62 Well-worn
  - 64 Like some
  - 66 Doughnut
  - 68 Musical key
  - 70 "Beam"
  - 72 Gas: Prefix
  - 74 Pizze
  - 76 Reno lakes
  - 78 Sooner official
  - 80 Polish film
  - 82 Follower of
  - 84 "All...for"
  - 86 Christmas
  - 88 Great Barrier
  - 90 Island
  - 92 Louthie
  - 94 Kefauver
  - 96 Asteroid
  - 98 Rhodod.

### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

CITY	HIGH		LOW		CITY	HIGH		LOW	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
ALBANY	19	66	16	61	ALBANY	15	59	11	52
ALBANY	21	70	15	59	ALBANY	22	70	11	52
AMSTERDAM	11	52	4	39	AMSTERDAM	11	52	4	39
ANKARA	9	48	5	41	ANKARA	16	61	4	39
ATHENS	20	68	11	52	ATHENS	7	45	-1	30
AUCKLAND	18	64	11	52	AUCKLAND	18	64	11	52
BANGKOK	29	84	24	75	BANGKOK	-2	28	-2	28
BEIRUT	19	66	11	52	BEIRUT	2	36	-1	30
BERLIN	11	52	4	39	BERLIN	2	36	-1	30
BIRMINGHAM	2	36	-4	25	BIRMINGHAM	2	36	-4	25
BOSTON	2	36	-4	25	BOSTON	2	36	-4	25
BRUSSELS	1	34	1	34	BRUSSELS	1	34	1	34
BUDAPEST	10	50	4	39	BUDAPEST	10	50	4	39
BUENOS AIRES	23	73	17	63	BUENOS AIRES	17	63	11	52
CAIRO	21	70	9	48	CAIRO	21	70	9	48
CAPE TOWN	23	73	15	59	CAPE TOWN	23	73	15	59
CASABLANCA	22	72	15	59	CASABLANCA	22	72	15	59
CHICAGO	2	36	-7	19	CHICAGO	2	36	-7	19
COPENHAGEN	1	30	-4	25	COPENHAGEN	1	30	-4	25
COSTA MESA	27	81	24	75	COSTA MESA	27	81	24	75
DAMASCUS	17	63	11	52	DAMASCUS	17	63	11	52
DUBLIN	10	50	4	39	DUBLIN	10	50	4	39
EDINBURGH	3	37	-1	30	EDINBURGH	3	37	-1	30
FLORENCE	15	59	8	46	FLORENCE	15	59	8	46
FRANKFURT	14	57	8	46	FRANKFURT	14	57	8	46
GENEVA	7	45	4	39	GENEVA	7	45	4	39
HONG KONG	12	54	7	45	HONG KONG	12	54	7	45
HONOLULU	19	66	15	59	HONOLULU	19	66	15	59
HOUSTON	7	45	1	34	HOUSTON	7	45	1	34
ISTANBUL	14	57	12	54	ISTANBUL	14	57	12	54
JERUSALEM	18	64	11	52	JERUSALEM	18	64	11	52
LAS PALMAS	22	72	18	64	LAS PALMAS	22	72	18	64
LIMA	25	77	18	64	LIMA	25	77	18	64
LONDON	18	64	11	52	LONDON	18	64	11	52
LOS ANGELES	11	52	4	39	LOS ANGELES	11	52	4	39

## BOOKS

**DAMBALLAH**  
205 pp. \$2.95  
**HIDING PLACE**  
158 pp. \$2.95

Both by John Edgar Wideman.  
Avon-Bard, 959 8th Avenue, New York 10019.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HERE are two new books—a collection of related short stories and a novel about a few of the characters we meet in those short stories—by John Edgar Wideman. They are original paperbacks, and Avon is to be congratulated, and I wish Wideman because he is a fine writer.

But his earlier books had hard-cover publishers, back when being a black writer was fashionable. Can it really be that whole chunks of people, black or female or Italian or Sapphic, go in and out of style according to a phase of the cultural mood? The black exceptions—a brilliant Toni Morrison, a strong, angry Toni Cade Bambara, an Alice Walker and a Paule Marshall, an Ishmael Reed who writes wherever he wants to—are obvious. This, however, is a handful from the next 30 years, as we've spent the last 30 years, waiting for Ralph Ellison to be less invisible? Is each aggrieved sector of our society permitted a single stiff spokesman? Is there in the 1980s a new "aesthetic" of bad faith?

Wideman pertains because, like so many gifted moderns, he is ambivalent. He grew up in black Pittsburgh and got out via a Rhodes scholarship. He has been teaching ever since. He says out loud that he is "too self-conscious" to like watermelon; he would prefer James Joyce. And yet he has been drawn, in novels like "Hurry Home," back to the ghetto, as if to testify. He has become a black Boccaccio in search of our society's taste and chew. He is much more than an adjective. That his two new books will fall apart after a second reading is a scandal.

Consider this meditation in "Damballah" on history: "On a spoon you see the shape of a face in an egg. Or two eggs because you can change the shape from long oval to moons pinched together at the middle seam or any shape egg if you tilt and push the spoon closer or farther away. Nothing to think about. You go with the Mistress to the chest in the root cellar. She guides you with a candle and you make a pouch of soft cloth and carefully lay in each spoon and careful it don't jangle as up and out of the darkness following her rustling dresses and petticoats up the earthen steps each one topped by a plank which squirms as you mount it. You are following the taper she holds and the strange smell she trails and leaves in rooms. Then she sits up in a room all day with nothing to think about. With rags and pieces of silver. Slowly you rub away the tarnished spots; it is finding something which surprises you though you knew all the time it was there. Spoons lying on the strip of indigo: perfect, gleaming fish you have coaxed from the black water."

Perhaps the black water is soft-core, rather than hard-core history. A boy in "Damballah" back in plantation times sees a man fishing. Both are black: "In his village across the sea were men who hunted and fished with their voices. Men could talk the fish up from their shadowy dwellings and into the woven baskets slung over the fishermen's shoulders. Orion knew the fish in this cold river had forgotten him, that they were darting in and out of his legs. If the whites had not stolen him, he would have learned the fish-

ing magic. The proper words, the proper tones to please the fish. But here in this blood-soaked land everything was different. Though he felt their slick bodies and saw the sudden dimples in the water where they were feeding, he understood that he would never speak the language of these fish. No more than he would ever speak again the words of the white people who had decided to kill him.

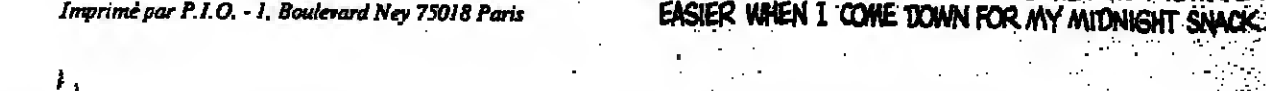
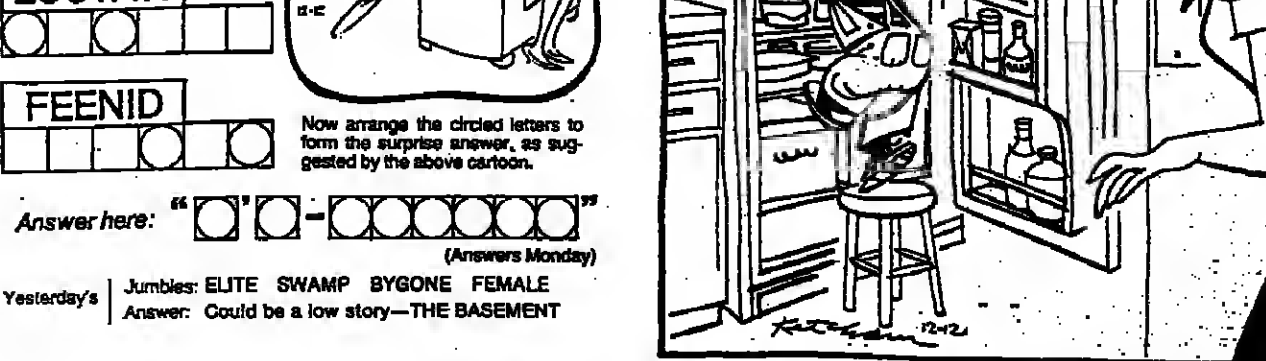
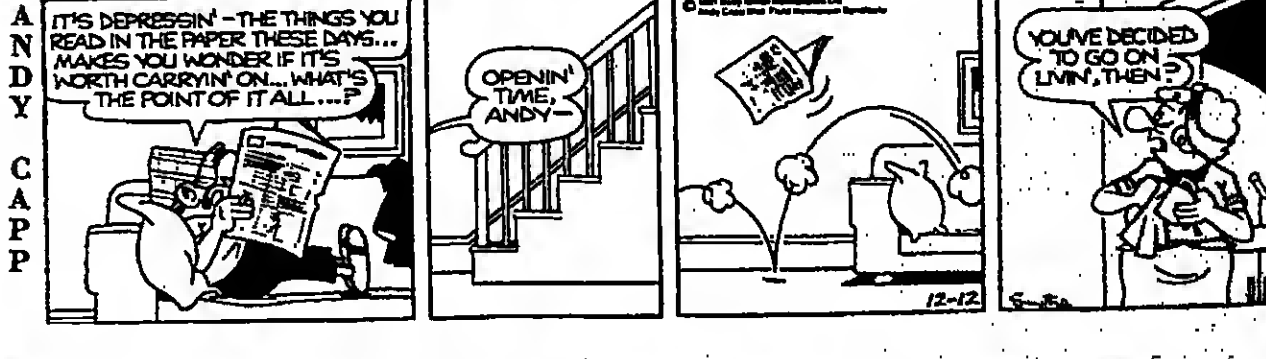
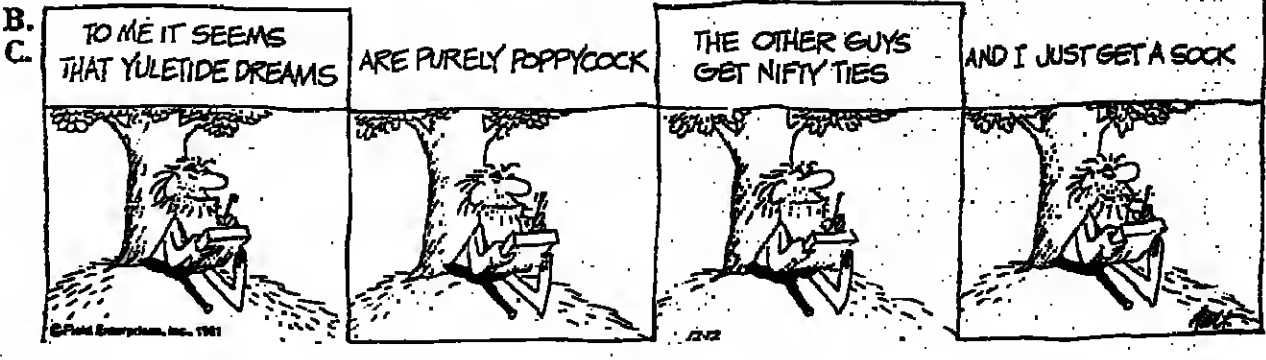
Orion will die. Wideman is still looking for the language of the fish. Orion's severed head will be cast upon black water. Wideman will follow his flow north to Homewood, a black ghetto founded by a runaway slave on the south side of Pittsburgh. The head will speak and sing—of dead children in garbage cans, of icemen, of caterpillars consumed like canapes, of a young girl pushed to paralysis down the steps of a stairwell, of chopped-off arms and the slaughterhouse and blindness and rape, of drugs and prison and Vietnam, of bridges and gardens, of wings and the church, of gospel-permitted basketball, of lost gods and dead fathers.

Talk about your ambivalence, or your blues. The hero of "Damballah"—the title refers to a voodoo god, "the good serpent of the sky" who specializes in a kind of speechless but benevolent fatherhood—is John French. One sour apple on his family tree, Tommy, takes over in "Hiding Place." Tommy is running away from a murder conviction and from history. He is not one of those angels for whom "not hurting nothing is their nature," maybe we need some hurt-cacao in search of our society's taste and chew. He is family, and what family does it try to put together the "scars" and the "stories"; family, which forgives, is the opposite of history, which is haunted and denies itself.

Mama Bess warns us: Tommy "ain't scared no more and they better listen to two eggs because you can change the shape from long oval to moons pinched together at the middle seam or any shape egg if you tilt and push the spoon closer or farther away. Nothing to think about. You go with the Mistress to the chest in the root cellar. She guides you with a candle and you make a pouch of soft cloth and carefully lay in each spoon and careful it don't jangle as up and out of the darkness following her rustling dresses and petticoats up the earthen steps each one topped by a plank which squirms as you mount it. You are following the taper she holds and the strange smell she trails and leaves in rooms. Then she sits up in a room all day with nothing to think about. With rags and pieces of silver. Slowly you rub away the tarnished spots; it is finding something which surprises you though you knew all the time it was there. Spoons lying on the strip of indigo: perfect, gleaming fish you have coaxed from the black water."

Fair Decision Due in June  
*The Associated Press*

PARIS — The International Bureau of Expositions announced Thursday it will decide on June 24 whether Chicago or Paris will host the next official world's fair. Paris proposes to hold its fair in 1989 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. Chicago wants to hold its in 1992 to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of North America.



Arabic calligraphy: محمد بن عبد الله

Clubs & Pla... FL P

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18 Clubs Fighting For 8 Places Left In NFL Playoffs

By William M. Wallace
NEW YORK — After 14 weeks of play and with two weeks left in the regular season, 20 of the National Football League's 28 teams...

crucial against the Dolphins in Miami next Saturday. The Patriots will be without Don Hasselbeck, who has been their top receiver...

NFL PREVIEW

from 14 games to 16 and added two wild-card teams in 1978, there have never been more than 17 contending playoff teams after 14 weeks...

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Giants (7-7) at St. Louis (7-7) — The Cardinals have won four consecutive games with a rookie quarterback...

Atlanta (7-7) at Los Angeles — This game, on Monday night, is important to the Falcons' struggle for a wild-card berth...

Minnesota (7-7) at Detroit (7-7) — The Vikings can claim to be the league's most inconsistent squad...

Green Bay (7-7) at New Orleans (4-10) — With Lynn Dickey back at quarterback the Packers have scored 60 points in winning their last two games...

Philadelphia (9-5) at Dallas (11-3) — The Cowboys are always there when playoff time comes...

Jets (8-5-1) at Cleveland (5-9) — The loss to the Seahawks reminded the Jets once more that they can't take nothing for granted...

Miami (9-4-1) at Kansas City (8-6) — These two teams have what is needed in December, strong defenses...

Buffalo (9-5) at New England (2-12) — Following a midseason slump, the Bills won their last three games, the first one from the Patriots, 20-17...

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

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NFL Leaders

Table with columns: Player, Team, Points, Yards, TDs. Lists leaders for passing, rushing, and receiving.

NBA Standings

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Shows Eastern and Western Conference standings.

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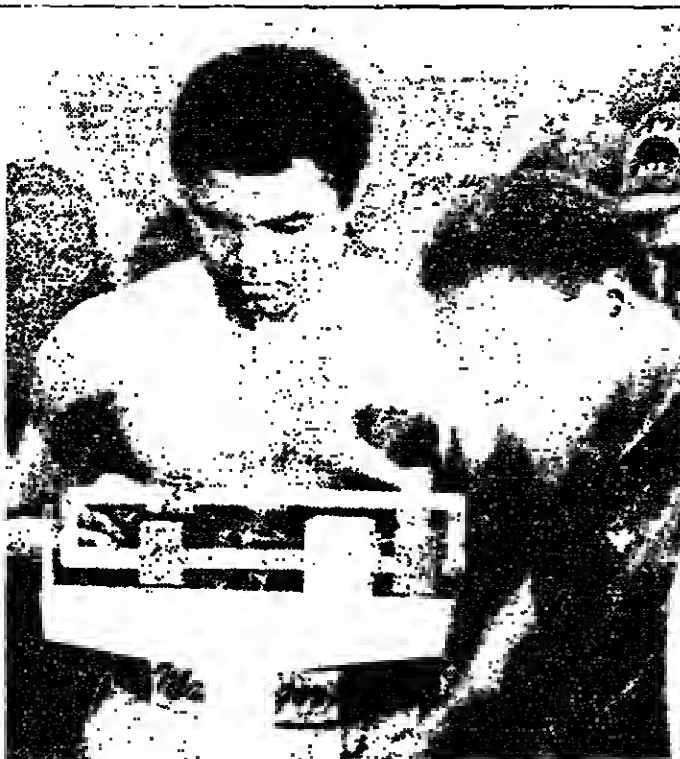
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NEW YORK 181 (107) (Philadelphia) 19, New York 20, Toronto 36, Houston 15, Houston 19, Portland 18 (107) (Miami) 23, Phoenix 28, Thompson 21.



Trevor Berbick has a laugh as Muhammad Ali looks at the scale during the weigh-in for Friday night's heavyweight fight in Nassau. Berbick weighed in at 214 pounds and Ali at 236.

Watch for Pirates Around the Ring in Nassau

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NASSAU, Bahamas — Among the tourist attractions here is Blackbeard's Tower, a small stone fortress from which the legendary pirate operated...

His name was Edward Teach, described as a massive man with a thick black beard tied with colored ribbons. Smoke often curled around his fierce face from smoldering pipes hanging from his tri-cornered hat...

Those he offered a drink of rum either accepted or risked being shot. Blackbeard and his pirates terrorized the islands here until 1718 when the first royal governor of what was then a British colony, Woodes Rogers, established law and order.

Oh, for Woodes Rogers now. Judging by the intrigue and innuendo surrounding Muhammad Ali's comeback at age 39 against Trevor Berbick here Friday night, piracy may be flourishing again in these islands off the Florida coast...

All has been even upstaged by a mysterious promoter with mysterious financing. The mysterious promoter is James Cornelius, an American who is the president of Sports Internationale (Bahamas) Ltd., a firm organized specifically to stage Friday's card...

Trades Involve Foli, Paciorek and Hurdle As Baseball Winter Meetings Wind Down

The Associated Press
HOLLYWOOD, Fla. — Baseball's winter meetings wound down Friday with major trades involving Tim Foli of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Tom Paciorek of the Seattle Mariners and Clint Hurdle of the Kansas City Royals.

Foli, a shortstop, went to the California Angels for catcher Brian Harper. Paciorek, an outfielder-first baseman, was dealt to the Chicago White Sox for three players, and Hurdle, an outfielder, went to the Cincinnati Reds for pitcher Scott Brown.

Foli, 31 years old, hit .247 with no home runs and 20 RBIs with the Pirates in 1981. Hurdle, 24, batted .329 with four home runs and 15 RBIs in 28 games.

Paciorek, the outfielder and first baseman who turned down a contract that would have paid him more than \$1 million, was dealt for catcher Jim Essian, shortstop Todd Cruz and minor-league outfielder Rod Allen.

Paciorek, 35 years old and the second leading batter in the American League last year at .326, turned down the Mariners' multi-year offer on Thursday, ending months of negotiations. Essian, 29, batted .308 in just 27 games as a backup catcher for the White Sox. Cruz, 26, was hampered by injuries and did not appear last season.

The St. Louis Cardinals, meanwhile, made a deal with the San Diego Padres, with pitcher Steve Mura moving to St. Louis for outfielder Silvio Lezcano. But the intriguing part of Thursday's trade was the mysterious "player to be named later" on each side. Those players are expected to be Gary Templeton of St. Louis and Ozzie Smith of the Padres.

The Cardinals general manager, Whitey Herzog, was noncommittal. "It's a partial trade," he said. "The rest will be made in three days, one month, two months or three months."

There appeared to be several reasons for the delay. It was learned that the Padres want to examine Templeton, who spent several weeks in a psychiatric hospital last summer after making an obscene gesture to the fans.

Also, the contracts of both Templeton and Smith would have to be renegotiated. Templeton is entering the third year of a six-year, \$4.4 million contract, while Smith earns about \$300,000 annually. If these technicalities cannot be worked out to the satisfaction of both clubs, lesser players could finalize the trade.

Lezcano, 28 years old, hit .266 in 72 games last season. Mura, 26, was 5-14 with a 4.27 earned run average at San Diego and is 17-27 in his three-year major league career.

In another major action Thursday, the Boston Red Sox signed Jerry Remy to a five-year contract estimated at \$2.8 million, with the team having an option on a sixth year. The signing ended more than six months of negotiations during which the second baseman declared free agency.

"I'm very excited..." and pleased to be with the Red Sox for probably the rest of my career," Remy said. "It's a two-way type of deal, that's good for both myself and the ball club."

Furthermore, the San Francisco Giants acquired right-handed pitcher Rich Gale and Bill Leskey from the Kansas City Royals for outfielder Jerry Martin.

New Format Studied
Ron Guidry, meanwhile, appeared ready to sign with his old team, the New York Yankees. After a 2-hour, 55 minute negotiating session Thursday with the Yankee camp, lawyer Steve Schneider said he was close to agreement on a contract. Guidry, a pitcher, had declared free agency.

In other business at the annual winter baseball meetings, both leagues met separately and jointly, and the major result was an American League pronouncement of a desire to go with three divisions in 1983. This would mean an extra tier of playoffs.

The American league urged the National League to give the three-division setup serious consideration. But the National league needs a unanimous vote to approve such a change, and at least two leagues are reported to disapprove the idea.

The rules committee made a few changes, including mandatory wearing of double ear flap helmets by all major league players; allowing a pitcher to blow on his hands while on the mound in cold weather, and figuring earned run average on the basis of total innings pitched instead of rounding off innings.

Rozelle Asks Lawmakers To Make NFL Single Entity

By Barr Barnes
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Commissioner Pete Rozelle of the National Football League has asked Congress to enact legislation recognizing the NFL as a single business enterprise similar to Ford Motor Co. or a national chain store.

"A sports league is a common enterprise for economic purposes," Rozelle told the House Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law. "Since 95 percent of all our revenues are shared, we don't feel that we are in economic competition."

"On the playing field, the teams are clearly competitors. But in producing and marketing the NFL product, the clubs are co-producers and co-sellers, not competitors. They are partners acting together in a common enterprise."

Rozelle delivered his testimony as the subcommittee reopened hearings on antitrust laws and policies as they affect professional sports.

"In my judgment," Rozelle said, "the antitrust laws, as now applied to sports leagues, do more to frustrate the very consumer and public interests that they were designed to promote than to serve them."

"Every league action, every league business judgment and every league decision can be characterized as an 'antitrust issue' issue, so that every league action can be second-guessed in antitrust, often on conflicting grounds, by outside parties, league members themselves and courts."

In the last 15 years, Rozelle said, the NFL has been the target of 50 antitrust suits, and occurs in 50 jurisdictions have held club contracts as "per se" violations of antitrust laws.

Coastal later, Ed Garvey, executive director of the players association, said Rozelle's proposal that the NFL be declared a single business entity, "would essentially strip titles and the public of any protection of the antitrust laws from this monopoly."

"If they were to get legislation declaring that they are a single business entity they would argue that everything they do is the act of a monopoly," Garvey said. "If a city tried to challenge them for moving a team, they would say it was like a city trying to attack Mobil Oil for moving one of its filling stations out of Poughkeepsie to Pittsburgh. They would just say it was an internal decision."

Heisman Winner Accepts Trophy
NEW YORK — Marcus Allen, the tailback from the University of Southern California who this year became the first collegian to rush for more than 2,000 yards in a season, accepted the 1981 Heisman Trophy Thursday night, saying that the award was "the luckiest gift in the world."

Allen accumulated 2,342 yards and set 12 National Collegiate Athletic Association records. He was officially presented with the Heisman Trophy, awarded each year to the outstanding U.S. college football player, by James Farrell Jr., president of the New York Downtown Athletic Club, which sponsors the award.

"I was a little scared to speak but now that I'm here, I'm happy," said Allen, a landslide winner over Georgia running back Herschel Walker. "I'm one of the luckiest guys in the world. God has been good to me."

Sims Voted Top Lineman
HOUSTON (UPI) — Kenneth Sims, the All-American defensive tackle from the University of Texas, has won the Lombardi Award as the top U.S. college football lineman. He was named by 96 sportswriters and coaches over 40 states, plus Penn State offensive guard Sean Farrell and Notre Dame middle linebacker Bob Crible.

National Basketball League Transactions
BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON RED SOX — Signed Jerry Remy, second baseman, to a five-year contract...

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES — Traded outfielder Steve Lucciano and a player to be named to San Diego for pitcher Steve Mura and a player to be named.

National Soccer Federation
CHICAGO BULLS — Signed Roger Bernick, forward, from the Chicago Fire Soccer Club.

UTAH JAZZ — Signed Tom Nissalke, head coach, and replaced him with Frank Layden, general manager.

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Court Upholds USTA Ban on Novel Racket

The Associated Press
ST. LOUIS — A U.S. appeals court has upheld a United States Tennis Association ban on the "spaghetti" tennis racket, which is of normal size but is double-strung, with 10 main strings and five cross strings.

USTA tests have shown that the racket allows as much as 60 percent more topspin than does a normal racket, and that the spin is unpredictable. When the association banned the racket for tournament play, Gunter Harz Sports Inc., manufacturer of the racket, filed an antitrust suit.

In upholding a lower court decision in favor of the USTA, the appeals court agreed with the argument that the racket society was entitled to pass reasonable rules to protect the game.

Bowman Ends Role As Sabre Coach, Keeps GM Post

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Scotty Bowman, who has been coach and general manager of the Buffalo Sabres, has handed over the head coaching post to Jim Roberts, who until now was an associate coach with the National Hockey League team.

Observers had been surprised to find Roberts behind the Sabre bench in Buffalo's 7-1 victory Wednesday night over the Colorado Rockies. And Bowman said Thursday that Roberts may stay there. "I feel like a piano and cement truck are off my back," Bowman said.

Roberts, who played under Bowman with the Montreal Canadiens in the 1970s, said: "I've been waiting two and a half years to get my chance. I hope to do well enough so Scotty doesn't feel he has to come back."

Bowman joined the Sabres in 1979 as general manager and director of hockey operations. During his tenure he has spent several games behind the Buffalo bench as coach, most recently appointing himself bench boss prior to the start of the current season after the Sabres faltered in last year's Stanley Cup playoffs.

Last week Bowman engineered a major trade with Detroit that sent veterans Danny Gare, Jim Schoenfeld, Bob Sauve and Derek Smith to the Red Wings for Brent McCourt, Mike Foligno, Dale Peterson and a future draft choice.

NHL Standings

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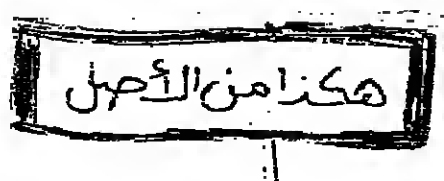
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ST. LOUIS 2, Boston 2 (Miller 1st), Poter (1st), Detroit 1 (2), Bourque (1), Peterson (1), Detroit 4, Minnesota 1 (0), Smith (1), Blasioli (1), MacKenzie (1), G. Smith (1), Crisler (1).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page). Includes sections for Hotels, Restaurants, Night Clubs, Education, Sea Pines Abroad, French in One Month, Pen Pals, Christmas Gifts, Collectors, Books, Escorts & Guides, and various international services.





Art Buchwald
The Clay of the Land

WASHINGTON — The large doses of economic news we are getting is only confusing most Americans.

Fortunately I know someone who understands it. He is an economist named Alfred Duffy, and he endeared himself to the Reagan people with his economic theory that you can solve any problem if you throw enough Trojan horses at it.

When I first met Duffy he had constructed an economic model for unbelievable prosperity, full employment and a surplus in the Treasury. It was a work of art, done in smooth clay without a line out of place. People from all over the country came to admire it; there was talk Alfred might wind up with a Nobel Prize.

I went to see Duffy at his studio the other day, and he had the model all torn apart. "What are you doing?" I asked. "I have to rework it," he said. "There are a few things I hadn't covered on it." He took an enormous lump of clay and threw it at the side of the model.

"What's that?" "The recession. On my original model I only allowed a little clay for a mild recession. Now we're in a real one and that puts my whole model out of kilter." He took another large glob and put it on the other side. "There that should balance it."

"Unemployment. You can't have a large recession without large unemployment." He studied his model for a few moments, and

then took some clay from the bottom and put it on the top.

"In my original model I had interest rates down here. I never figured on them being up here."

"But they're falling," I said. "Not for long," he said, grabbing a glob of clay in both hands and dumping it on the top of the model. He took another glob and dumped that on top of the first one.

"What are you doing?" I cried. Duffy said, "I'm adding a \$100-million deficit that wasn't in the original model."

"Why wasn't it there?" "Because in my original model, everyone was going to get a tax cut which would spur the economy, and with more people working there would be more money going into the Treasury than the government was paying out, and we would have a surplus."

I tried to console him. "Alfred, you're being too hard on yourself. Economists aren't scientists—they're dreamers. And they translate their dreams into beautiful works of art such as your original model. President Reagan may not know much about art, but he knows what he likes. And he wouldn't have bought the other model if he didn't like it."

Wreck That May Be Pinta Starts Explorers' Scramble

By Joanne Fishman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a shallow coral reef in a relatively little-known group in the Bahama chain called the Turks and Caicos Islands, lies a shipwreck that many believe could be that of the Pinta, one of the three ships that sailed with Columbus in 1492.

But in the heated jockeying for the rights to the wreck among several groups of scientists and treasure hunters, the historical value of the wreck may be threatened because the site has become widely known. The Pinta, which was once believed to have disappeared after the first voyage led by Columbus, may actually have foundered eight years later on Molasses Reef, part of the West Caicos Bank in the waters of the British crown colony, according to material unearthed in Spanish archives.

Olin Frick and John Gasque, the two treasure hunters who discovered the wreck in 1976, say the records show the Pinta was part of a four-boat fleet that left Spain for the New World in 1499. While the ships were anchored off the Caicos Islands in 1500, a hurricane struck, causing two to founder. The other two returned to Spain.

In March, 1980, Frick and Gasque returned to the reef and discovered what they believe to be the wreck of the Frailia, the second ship that sank. Until last summer only Frick knew the site and was working on verification. Since then, for reasons not made clear, he has lost his Turks and Caicos contract to excavate and others have learned of the site.

Salvage Attempts Feared Now that a race is on to see who will wind up with what could be one of the most significant underwater archaeological finds so far, there is concern that the wreck may be tampered with or even destroyed before its archaeological significance can be firmly determined.

claimed by the institute. The team countered that they had permission to be there and intended to continue the fight.

Meanwhile, Frick and Gasque, whose firm Caribbean Ventures is located in Key West, Fla., said they and their backers intend to file a \$100-million suit against the institute for damages to their program to salvage the wreck. The two men have been negotiating for books, films and even computer games based on their expedition. They assert that the institute maligned their ability to handle the job professionally.

Dr. George Bass, president of the institute, will not talk about specifics of the case because of the legal fight, but he expressed his qualms about allowing professional treasure hunters the right to excavate valuable historical wrecks.

All three groups contend they have valid contracts with the Turks and Caicos administration. In a recent telephone interview Stanford Missick, the minister of economic development, said Caribbean Ventures' contract had been terminated. He expressed some displeasure at the length of time the job had taken so far.

The salvage contract for the site believed to be the Pinta, he said, was to be given to the institute but was not yet drawn up. Bass said last week that he had reached an agreement with the authorities. However, it was unclear to him when a contract would be in hand so he could go ahead with the work.

Meanwhile, Dr. Desautels and her group continue to voice anger over their inability to pursue the Pinta, contending they knew its whereabouts before the institute did and, in fact, provided the information that would eventually make it possible for Bass' group to locate the site.



The high points on the islands, in a crescent shape on the horizon. Later he found a reference to such a crescent while reading an account of the voyage by Vincente Pinzon, who belonged to one of the wealthy ship-building families in Spain and had been the captain of Columbus' Nina in 1492.

In a journal recording a later trip, Pinzon referred to anchoring his four-boat fleet off an area known as the "Bajos de Bahulla," or dangerous shallow waters, on the "seven islands of the Baqueque north of Haiti."

"Pinzon wrote he could see seven islands in a crescent shape from his mast, and that's when I said to John, 'We've got it,'" recalled Frick.

Before anchoring off the seven islands, Pinzon already had discovered the Amazon River and had taken red pearls from the waters off the island of Margarita. He had also captured the first opium seen by Europeans, according to Frick's Spanish references. Then Pinzon sailed to the Caribbean settlement of Isabella on Haiti to take on supplies before looking for the islands of the Baqueque.

Concerning the authenticity of the Frailia, Gasque said the lead fittings from this site matched the type of lead in arti-

facts removed from the wreck believed to be the Pinta. The ballast stone also is similar. It is irregular, not smooth in shape, and experts believe this type of stone came from southern Spain from where the early ships left the country, he said.

"All I want to do is get in the water and salvage the ships. I can't believe this is happening," said Gasque of losing the contract.

Said Bass: "We're not sure what steps we're going to take. I'm just a scholar and now I'm involved in hearing people say they're going to sue us for \$100 million."

In the view of Dr. Desautels, the political situation in the islands is "too explosive" for them to continue, and that is related to the fact that they're talking about treasure seekers and gold and silver. It's greed. But if it was strictly up to the archaeologists there wouldn't be a program to benefit the islands either, because they don't have the funds to do it."

Dr. Desautels, who was the first archaeologist to view the site, said she is 90 percent certain the wreck is that of the Pinta, and she terms it "very well preserved."

PEOPLE: Ex-Lover Must Leave Tennis Star's House

Marilyn Barnett must move within 30 days from a beach house owned by her former lover, tennis star Billie Jean King, a judge ruled Friday in Los Angeles. Barnett failed to prove that King ever intended to give her the Malibu house, said Superior Court Judge Julius Title, adding that he believed Barnett had tried what almost amounted to "an attempt at extortion." Barnett said after the ruling, "I knew when I... did this that to challenge Billie's credibility would be difficult." She denied that she had tried to blackmail King. The tennis star testified before Title earlier that she once offered Barnett \$125,000 "to get out of my life, to get out of my house and not to be bothersome to me." King said she also tried to get back love letters she had sent to Barnett.

In Washington, Henry Kissinger received the 5th annual Francis Boyer Award of the American Enterprise Institute. About 1,600 people turned up to hear Kissinger deliver the Francis Boyer Lecture on Public Policy, which carries with it a stipend of \$10,000. "I want to express my gratitude quickly," Kissinger told his audience. "I have difficulty looking humble for extended periods of time. I think he's a man who has genius, charm and great wit, but now and then is capable of being a bit devious," said U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Anders Beyer, recipient of last year's Boyer Award, in the banner during the evening Long pause. "Maybe you better leave out Richard V. Allen, an administrative leave from the same job Kissinger first had when he joined the Nixon administration, said, "When I think of Henry, I think of a man of great brilliance and force of intellect. And I also think of a man who speaks German almost as well as I do."

Former White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan, 36, will marry Dorothy A. Henry, 25, of Allentown, Pa., Saturday. Henry is a nurse at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C. Jordan was divorced in 1978 after an eight-year marriage. He is working on a book about his life in politics and on a CBS-TV documentary dealing with the Iranian hostage crisis.

\$13-Million Art Gift

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Museum of Art says it has received a gift of 60 Chinese art works estimated to be worth \$13 million. The works, which consist largely of Chinese painting and calligraphy done from the 11th to the 18th centuries, are from the 200-piece collection of John M. Crawford Jr., a 68-year-old biophysicist, collector and patron of the arts who is said to have the greatest concentration of such art in a private collection.

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